REGD. NO. B. 1035

26 MAR 1934

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 71 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

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OPPOSITION WALK-OUT IN BIHAR COUNCIL

Protest Against Blank Cheque To Govt.

DRASTIC PROVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL BILL

Blow To Civic Administration, Says S. Sinha

PATNA, March 23.

The Opposition members in the Bihar Council, including those of the Constitutional and Nationalist parties and the Moslem Ahrar Party led by Mr. Sacchidanand Sinha staged a walk-out at the consideration stage of the Bihar and Orissa Municipal (Emergency Provisions) Bill, a Government measure designd to make special provisions for the administration of municipal areas which had been affected by the earthquake.

After the Opposition amendment for circulation was lost, they divided the House thrice consecutively, opposing the consideration motion and the first two clauses of the Bill. When they did not carry their points, they walked out in protest.

Afterwards, discussion on the Bill was proceeded with clause by clause and passed by the Council.

The President then read to the House the Governor's order proroguing the Council.

DETAILS OF PROCEEDING

The Bihar and Orissa Municipal (Emergency Provisions) Bill, a Government measure designed to make a special provision for the administration of the municipal areas in the province which had been affected by the earthquake was debated at length in the Bihar Council to-day, when several Opposition members characterised the Bill as drastic and questioned its "raison deitre".

Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government in moving the consideration of the Bill explained that the Bill was an emergent measure to meet the situation created by the earthquake. Some municipalities in the earthquake stricken areas were placed in a difficult situation and had no funds to carry on the administration. The Bill would thus enable the Government to help the municipalities by assuming partial or complete control of their affairs, in cases where as a result of the earthquake municipal commissioners would be unable, through no fault of their own, to discharge their duties satisfactorily. It was a purely emergency measure. Its life was limited to three years.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. G. Misra raised a point of order. As they had not received a copy of the bill a week before, the consideration of the motion should not be proceed with.

The President suspended the standing order regarding a week's time and holding the bill as an emergency measure allowed the consideration of the motion.

BLOW TO CIVIC BODIES.

Mr. Sacchidanand Sinha, Leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. He said that the bill was a drastic one and its enactment would mean total disappearance of the municipal administration in the province. He did not think that the situation was so serious as to demand such a drastic measure.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath said that the municipal administration in North Bihar was not paralysed, and there was no need for such a drastic legislation.

Mr. Srikrishna Prasad said that the principle behind the bill was wrong, and there was no guarantee that the powers asked for by the Government would be properly used.

Khan Bahadur Saghiral Haq, Mr. Abdul Ghani and Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay supported circulation.

"BLANK CHEQUE."

Mr. Kalyan Singh said that the Bill was a blank cheque which the Government wanted them to sign.

Mr. Davis, Judicial Secretary dealt with the legal aspect of the Bill justifying the provisions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Whitty asked the House to face facts. The Bill was intended to deal with the emergent situation. It was absolutely essential when the Government of India was giving large grants to such bodies affected by the earthquake for the Local Government to see that these grants were properly utilised, and when municipal commissioners were unable to carry out their functions properly, the Government wanted to help them to restore sound administration.

The Hon5ble Nirsu Narayan Sinha said that an extraordinary occasion demanded extraordinary measures and when, as a result of the earthquake, municipalities existed only in name and were in disorder and all their functions ceased to exist, the Government came forward in pursuance of a sense of duty to cope with the gigantic task of restoring municipal administration on sound conditions.

Mr. Lacey, Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department and Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh replied on the points raised justifying the provisions of the Bill.

The amendment for circulation of the bill was pressed to a division and was rejected by 37 votes to 26.

The motion for circulation of the Bill was carried by 35 votes to 27.—A.P.

SURCHARGE ON SUGAR

Govt. May Concede Small Concession As Sop To Nation-wide Protest

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The suggestion made by me in your columns that there is the possibility of a compromise on the sugar question, if a reasonable proposal is put forward has given an impetus to the movement in that directoin and I should not be surprised if some solution is after all found giving small concession to sugar interests.

MAHATMA SPEAKS OUT

"I Flatly Deny Having Favoured Council Entry", He Says

PATNA, March 23.

Regarding the message from Calcutta to some Madras and Bombay papers saying that Mahatma Gandhi favours Council Entry Mahatmaji interviewed by the United Press said. "I flatly deny having favoured Council Entry."—(United Press).

EASTER TALKS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Congress Leaders' Conference to be held at Delhi during the Easter week is expected to be a representative one.

It is understood that a contingent of 6 will come from Calcutta including Doctor B. C. Roy and Mr. T. C. Goswami.

Mr Satyamurti will lead the Madras batch. Besides these Mr. Asafali of Delhi, Mr. Khaliquzzuman and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani of the United Provinces, Dr. Satyapal of Lahore, Mr. Jumnadas Mehta of Bombay and Swami Govindanand of Karachi also will attend the Conference.

Informal discussions of the Conference will be held on March 30 and the formal proceedings will be held on the following 2 days.—United Press.

LOVE LEADS TO BETRAYAL

Amazing Story Of Plot To Seize French Guiana

STAVISKY TRIAL

Fellow Conspirator Gives Show Away As Lady He Loved Became Wife of Rival.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, March 23.

An almost incredible plot by the late M. Stavisky to seize the colony of French Guina was among to-day's amazing allegations. The Coup was only defeated through the fellow conspirator Galmont giving the show away.

The colony was defended by only 600 troops and it is alleged that the idea was to raise a force of "Ssavicky own" by releasing among convicts from the notorious penal settlement in Devil's Island.

M. Galmont, an adventurer, was made treasurer of the gang, but divulged the plot to the ex-Police Commissioner M. Pachot, because he himself was violently in love with Arlette Simon who became Maddme Stavisky and "could not bear to see her in the hands of crooks."

M. Pachot arrested M. Stavisky but the case was indefinitely held up.

AIR FORCE FOR INDIA

Additional Clause In Bill Introduced In Parliament

LONDON, March 23.

The formation of an Indian Air Force involved an addition of a clause in the Army Air Force Annual Bill introduced in the House of Commons. The Indian legislature had already provided for the discipline of the Force. Parliament would be asked to regulate the relations of its members and the members of military forces when the units were serving together. The matter was dealt with an similar lines to those governing the relations between the military and naval air forces when acting together.—Reuter.

44 MONTHS IN JAIL WITHOUT TRIAL

Question In Commons About Fazal Ellahi

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. McEntee5s request for information regarding Mr. Fazal Ellahi Qurban who Mr. McEntee stated, was now imprisoned for 44 months without trial, Sir Samuel Hoare said that Mr. Fazal Ellahi was arrested in Meerut on the receipt of information that he was engaged in revolutionary activities, but was released when it was ascertained that he had come only to visit the Meerut prisoners. He was subsequently arrested in the Punjab and detained under Regulation III of 1818 as a result of his activities in that province. The Government of India recently decided to release him from jail, but restrict his movements to a definite area. Sir Samuel Hoare had no information about Mr. Fazal Ellahi's health.—Reuter.

PAGE-CROFT RETURNS TO THE CHARGE

Quotes Patiala In Reply To Hoare's Letter

LONDON, March 23.

Sir Henry Page-Croft, in reply to Sir Samuel Hoare's last letter, says that he quoted the Ministers of Hyderabad, Baroda and Bikaner precisely because of their adherence to the Federation, for it appeared to him that this was the reason why they were selected to participate in the Select Committee "which so largely consists of those whose support has been continuous and consistent."

Sir Henry Page-Croft refers, 'inter alia', to the memoranda of the States representatives as containing many reservations and suggestions which "appear to conflict with the White Paper" and contends that Patiala's cable of last July "clearly indicates opposition to the White Paper unless it is modified."

Sir H. Page-Croft says that, "if there is to be a Federation all share Patiala's sentiments that the Federation should assure the continued connection of the Crown, stability at the Centre and safeguarding Imperial as well as Indian State interests. We oppose White Paper because we believe that these cannot be secured by the Federation."—Reuter.

KREUGER CONVICTIONS

STOCKHOLM, March 23

Four members of the Kreuger and Toll Directorate have been sentenced in connection with the sensational frauds culminating in Iver Kreuger's suicide in 1932. Hydbeck, Ex-Governor of the Swedish Bank, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget has been sent to prison for four months and fined 7,500 kroner, Paul Toll (Ivar Kreuger's partner) and Juhlin Dannfelt, ex-Town Councillor of Stockholm, have also been sent to prison for months each; Andren gets two months for neglect of duties and prejudicing the interests of the Creditors.—Reuter.

Breaks Record & Breaks Bookies

GOLDEN MILLER WINS GRAND NATIONAL

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 23.

The Grand National Steeplechase, run at Liverpool over a distance of 4 miles and 856 yards resulted as follows:—

GOLDEN MILLER 1
DELANEIGE 2
THOMOND 3

The following were the starting prices:—8 to 1 on Golden Miller; 100 to 7 on Delaneige and 13 to 1 on Thomond.

Thirty ran. Won by five lengths; five lengths; five lengths.

TIME RECORD

Time:—9m: 20-2/5 secs which is a record.

Others to finish were Forbra, fourth; Uncle Batt, fifth; Blue Peter, sixth; Gregalach, seventh; Apostasy, eighth; Annandale, ninth; The Ace, tenth; Remus, eleventh; Slater, twelfth.

Golden Miller and Delaneige jumped the last fence together, the former winning with a run-in.

THRILLING FINISH

Annandale lost ground at the start. Prince Cherry, and Southern Hero were early leaders. Sorley Boy and Southern Hero were among the first to fall. Prince Cherry refusing. At Bechers Brook for the first time, Southern Hue led from Delaneige, Thomond and Lone Eagle.

At Canal Turn, Delaneige led from Forbra and Blue Anchor (?Blue Peter). At the Turn, Delaneige led from Golden Miller, at which time Delorous Jack and Kilbuck had fallen. The Ace Refused.

Passing the stands, for first time Delaneige led from Forbra, Gregalach, Golden Miller, Thomond and Remus at which time Cantillius had fallen.

At Bechers Brook for the second time Delaneige led from Forbra and Golden Miller, horses jumping almost together. At canal turn, Forbra led slightly. A mile from home, Delaneige again led from Golden Miller and Forbra.

The race was marked by a great finish. Golden Miller and Delaneige jumped the last fence together but the younger and faster horse winning comfortably. Really True and Trocadero fell. The Ace did not finish, as previously stated, eleven finishing.

At Aintree there was a tornado of cheering and shouting when Dorothy Paget shook hands with her father Lord Queensborough which showed that Golden Miller's win was one of the most popular for all time.

Dorothy Paget is one of the richest heiresses and spends her fortune on turf. Her The Outlay has thus been fully justified.

Interviewed by Reuter she said the faith she had always had in horse had been fully justified. Golden Miller's brilliant speed has resulted in the course record being easily broken. Golden Miller has a delicate constitution. There was a most thrilling finish to race. Mile from home Dolaneige, Golden Miller and Forbra were practically level, Thomond coming up. Paget's win has kept trophy in Britain since Delanoige (second) and Thomond (third) are American owned, but this has proved very costly to book-makers who have lost fortune.

Golden Miller started second favourite at eight to one, the premier position being held by Really True at seven to one, owing to the last minute money.

It is interesting to note that no falls were dreaded at Bechers Brook, though the first and second were in danger of coming down there when they collided on landing. Four horses, including fancied Sorley Boy and Southern Hero fell at first fence.

BRITAIN REAPS SWEEP HARVEST

LONDON, March 23.

9,90,000 sterling were distributed from the Irish Sweep on the first three horses of the Grand National, of which 690,000 came to England, 85,000 went to the United States, 75,000 to Scotland, 55,000 to South Africa, 30,000 each to the Irish Free State, North Ireland and 10,000 each to Argentine and Germany.

Let All Work In Close Co-operation

And Strike Common Plan Of Action In Consultation With Central Committee

Mahatma's Advice To Relief Societies' Representatives To Accept Govt. Experts' Advice

(From Our Special Rep.)

PATNA, Mar. 23.

Gandhiji's conference with representatives of various relief societies lasted several hours. Representatives of the Marwari Relief Society pointed out that the Society's Funds had gone up to Rs. 220,000 in cash and Rs. 60,000 in materials. Out of these it is stated something like one lakh of rupees in each and materials worth Rs. 40,000 would be available for further relief work.

Other representatives likewise explained what they had spent so far, and what they proposed to spend hereafter.

WORK IN CLOSE CO-OPERATION.

Gandhiji addressed them at length, emphasising at the outset the absolute necessity of all societies working in co-operation, and deciding upon a plan of action in consultation with the Central Relief Committee. He deprecated strongly any distinction of class, sect or religion being introduced or maintained in the matter of relief. He insisted that construction of huts and semi-permanent houses should not be undertaken on a haphazard plan. They should be prepared to accept the advice of Government experts and should refrain from building houses on condemned lands.

FOLLOW EXPERTS' ADVICE.

In was really a very difficult question, and the advice of expert must be scrupulously followed in Motihari and Muzaffarpur. He would advise people not to build on those sites which had been declared unsafe, and would ask them to wait until the monsoon is over. He appealed to them to alleviate the suffering even where the sufferer was unwilling to ask for help.

ANT AND ELEPHANT.

Relief should reach the old the destitute and the lame at their places, and ant and elephant should not be judged by the same measure of relief. Workers should have the purest motive and should not be guided by any other test but that of pure suffering.

Mahatma's Relief Commandments

AVOID WASTE, OVERLAPPING AND RIVALRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 23.

In a special message to the "Searchlight", Gandhiji lays down the following for the guidance of relief workers.

"(1) Overlapping should be scrupulously avoided.

(2) Not an anna should be spent for advertisement or to produce a spectacular effect.

(3) There should be no unseemly rivalry between relief organisations whether Government or popular. There should be rivalry in doing silent and timely service.

(4) Every organisation should know what others are doing.

(5) Expenses of management should be minimised as much as possible consistently with efficiency and accurate account-keeping.

(6) All distinctions of high and low should be altogether abolished.

(7) Those in receipt of relief should be induced to do some productive work.

(8) Relief centres should be kept in perfect sanitary condition and

(9) All volunteers should know how to render first-aid and teach villagers rules of elementary sanitation."

On Friday, the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 2,03,350

ALL RESPOND TO BIHAR'S CRY FOR SUCCOUR

From Our Special Correspondent.

PATNA, March 23.

Gandhiji has received a letter from Mr. C. F. Andrews enclosing the following letter from "Some one quite unknown" which Mr. Andrews says brought tears to his eyes.

The letter which Mr. Andrews refers to is as follows:—

"I have read the copy of Babu Rajendra Prasad's telegram to you. I herewith enclose the very little sum of six pence. I do most sincerely wish I could send thousand six pences.

MAY GOD BE WITH THEM.

My most sincere sympathy is with those suffering masses. May mercies of God be with them.

My heart cries out at their suffering. Please do accept this humble sum and oblige. I submit my apology for not mentioning my name. May God help you in your effort to secure funds for them. May God be with you."

WORKING CLASS SYMPATHY.

Mr. Andrews adds that he had a similar letter from a working woman who remained anonymous, sending him one shilling.

He says "among the poor working people in this country who have seen the appeal in newspapers and scenes of desolation in the illustrated papers, heartfelt sympathy is very deep indeed. Only a few days ago, spoke at a meeting and felt at once the throb of true human sympathy which goes far deeper than class or creed".

The Bihar Central Relief Committee's fund till this afternoon totals Rs. 22,38,734.

DR. KITCHLEW RESUMES PRACTICE

AMRITSAR, March 23.

Doctor Kitchlew, who was released last week, has resumed practice at the local bar. He appeared in the district courts yesterday.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—Suitable match—must be well-established in life, of about 30—for an accomplished and well-educated Shia Muslim Lady, virtuous, noble and pretty, of liberal views, of Bombay Presidency, of 24 years of age, of well-known family, and high social position, respectability and wealth. After fullest information on both sides, personal knowledge, mutual consent and approval. All communications strictly confidential. Apply Box 2113, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Reliable Mechanical Motor driver. Inquire with certificates Hirji Nensey, Vachha Villa, Vachha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi. (2161).

Wanted Salesmen for Bombay and Upcountry for batteries and flashlight cells. Apply with testimonials stating salary, previous and present activities. Only experienced men in the line need apply to Box 2167 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Architectural Draftsman, Surveyor, Typist and Tracer. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2158, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Graduates with B.T. as Teachers. Only experienced hands need appy with lowest terms to the Trustees Lilavanti High School 375-377, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (2159).

Wanted:—District Engineer for the Darbhanga District Board in place of permanent incumbent proceeding on two years' leave, on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to rule in force. The pay of the post is subject to 5 per cent temporary cut. Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules published under the Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G., dated 20th December, 1901 as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14th August, 1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board works, place of residence and whether free or not. The selected candidate will have to join at once. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent on his salary. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1934. V. Singh, Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga. Laheriasarai, the 15th March, 1934. (2122).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space Available For Flash Light Advertisements, also Shops and Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2145).

12. TO BE LET.

New Blocks available for Hindus at Dadar, opposite Tram Terminus in Empress Mahal, commanding best situation and conveniences. Apply within (2169).

To Let—On moderate Rent—Handsomely designed spacious Bungalow at Santa Cruz—compound Two Acres—Big beautiful garden —Health vigorating Screne Spring water—Besides Shed 100' x 35' useful for factory, cinema. Site lovely—Apply Khandwalla, Care India Bank. (2144).

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let at Mahim Beach, excellent up-to-date flats, newly painted and decorated consisting of 2—3 Bed rooms, drawing, dining rooms, verandah, kitchen, servant's rooms, garage, up-to-date sanitation and English Baths installed. Rent ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 115 and second floor Rs. 125. For particulars apply to W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Managers for the Trustees for the Debentureholders of Kastoorchand Mills, 12-14, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. (8097).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge, Daniali Kikabhai Mansion, Poona, 2. (2082).

27. HOTELS.

Dinners and refreshment supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food, Ramakrishna Hindu Hotel 27, Medows Street, Fort. (2081).

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly. Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram, Thomson and Taylor, etc., (7796).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted a Qualified Nurse, Anglo-Indian or Indian. (Must be able to speak and write English) for the Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur, pay Rs. 75-10-150 with free unfurnished quarter and electric power unto certain units. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur, before the 5th April. (8149).

Scientific Birth Control at one rupee per month. Consult: Right Agency, 13, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. (1973).

53. DENTISTS.

Pyorrhoea.—Mr. Tamhane, Shirastedar, Ratnagiri writes: "It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's Special treatment, and regained health". Save your precious teeth in time. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram Junc., Grant Road. (7703).

60. MUSIC & FINE ARTS.

Musicians: Expert in Indian Classical Music. Wanted for the N. W. R. Indian Orchestra, Lahore. (1) Director pay up to Rs. 150 p.m. (2) Violinist Rs. 100 p.m. (3) Sitar Master Rs. 50 p.m. (4) Flute Master Rs. 50 p.m. (5) Vocal Singer Rs. 50 p.m. Applications with copies of certificates should reach the undersigned by 30|4|34. B. P. Varma, Hony. Secretary, Rly. Indian Orchestra, General Stores, Moghalpura. (2163).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

We want to help you?—Wanted immediately: — Influential and well-to-do persons to work as Agents and Chief Agents for every Town and Village throughout India and outside on most liberal and lucrative terms. Special terms for ladies. Schemes a Novelty unheard of. An hour's interest at leisure daily will bring you from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 a month plus Blessings from those whom you introduce to our schemes. Sure income without or with a little investment. The undersigned is touring round India with the All-India Touring Association which is here in Bombay upto 26th instant and can be approached in Seth Dharamdas Dharamsala (Madhu Bagh), C. P. Tank Road. Write for an appointment sharp. K. P. Shivdasani, Managing Director, the Golden Provident Funds Society, Ltd. (Head Office Karachi). (8121).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Wanted Sub Agents on Rs. 75. Monthly guaranteed sale of Rs. 600. Deposit of Rs. 50 on 6 per cent. interest essential. Capable influential canvassers to sell Milton's Tea. Apply sharp stating experience in details: N. T Bhimnathwala, Dhandhuka, Ahmedabad Dist. (2117).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Why Worry? Solve your problems. Consult Professor Mohomed Sharif Kazi, most renowned and gifted Astrologer with remarkable predictions for love affairs, business, job, travel, health, domestic, marriage problems, etc. Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay. (2170).

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar). (8080)

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

White and Grey Hair disappear atonce! Use Kesh-Kala Hair Lotion (not a dye). Perry; Popular; Kemp, Bombay. (2154).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Estate To Be Sold—A precious Plot about 700 sq. yards at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Apply Box No. 8150, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted offers for a going concern comprising one fully equipped Hanagraph Machine complete with lights and dark-room equipments and all accessories for taking 8 position photographs. Apply Box No. 2171, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	—	114' — 0"
Length B.P.	—	103' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	—	22' — 0"
Depth (Mld)	—	10' — 0"
Max. draught	—	6' — 0"
Speed	—	12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.
Moulmein Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934. 8103

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-3-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of monsoon repairs to the acquired properties, permanent chawls, semi-permanent sheds and other buildings (formerly belonging to the Improvement Trust) now vesting in the Bombay Municipality, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 6th day of April, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road., Fort, Bombay.

All tenders should be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the work.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 2 by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1934.
3155.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Proper) CRICKET ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members convened for THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1934. For want of a quorum this meeting could not be held.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Meeting will now be held at the Parsee Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1934.

By Order of the Managing Committee.
OWEN L. PRIDEAUX,
Honorary Secretary.
It is earnestly requested that all Members will make a special effort to attend in order to ensure a quorum. 8146.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 30th and 31st March, and 2nd April, 1934, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th March, 1934.
2123

NOTICE.

Mr. G. H. CURRIE, formerly in our Passage Department, is no longer in our employment and has no authority to receive any money on our behalf or to give a receipt therefor.

Dated the 21st day of March, 1934.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.
2134

Public Notices

LOST BILLS OF LADING

The Public is warned against dealing with the following Bill's of Lading, made out in the name of REISS, MASSEY & CO., LTD. or order, which have been declared LOST, the cargo shipped thereunder having been delivered to the respective persons entitled thereto:—

B|L No. 3 s.s. "Comorin" V. 360 dated 13|11|33.	19 Cases Waste Silk Yarn to Bombay.
B|L No. 2 s.s| "Comorin" V. 360 dated 13|11|33.	17 Bales Noil Yarn to Bombay.
B|L No. 1 s.s. "Chitral" V. 362 dated 27|11|33.	23 Bales Noil Yarn to Bombay.
B|L No. 2 s.s. "Ranchi" V. 364 dated 11|12|33.	5 Cases Waste Silk Yarn to Bombay.

Shanghai, 6th February, 1934. REISS, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. VRAJLAL VANMALI MODI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

"All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or structure or structures standing thereon and the well therein situate, lying and being at Navroji Lane, Ghatkopar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, and containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Vallabhdas Tejpal and partly by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the property of Jainabai Meherali and partly by the property of Vallabhdas Tejpal, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Vendor and which land forms a portion of a larger piece of land bearing the following numbers:

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Hissa No.	Admeasurement A-G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
46	67	3	0	2	1-33 3|4	8 4 9
	,,	0	1	1	0-1|4	0 0 3
	,,	0	2	0	0-3	0 1 0
					2-2	8 6 0

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1934.

MOHILE PAREKH & MANECKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8152

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the Will of MADHAVJI GOVINDJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and a married man ..... Deceased.

(1) HARIDAS PURSHOTTAM and (2) DHANJIBHAI PURSHOTTAM, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R.B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. AIBARA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
TAHIR ALI,
The 22nd day of March, 1934.
8147.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA OIL DISTRIBUTING CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

The REGISTERED OFFICE of the Western India Oil Distributing Company, Ltd., will be removed to Alice Buildings, Hornby, Road, Fort, Bombay, as from TUESDAY, the 27th of March, 1934.

ZOMORISH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1934.
8148.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 236 OF 1934.

J. S. LAM ..... Plaintiff
Vs.
DADA UMAJI PATIL .. Defendant.
To,
DADA UMAJI PATIL, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you for a declaration that a sum of Rs. 3,907-13-3 is due by you with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 29/6/1933; and for a declaration that the properties described in the Plaint are validly mortgaged by you as security for the payment of the said amount; for sale of the said property in default of payment; for Receiver, Injunction, costs, interest and other relief and that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for Wednesday the 11th April 1934 at 11 a.m. If you do not appear at the hearing the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. Dated this 17th day of March, 1934.

LAM & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
8153.

Commencing 24th
THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE
IMPERIAL
SULOCHANA
IN
"MAGIC FLUTE"
Featuring:
D. BILLIMORIA, RUSTOM IRANI GHORY and HADI.
You will scream as you watch the Cobbler and his Pranks.
Re-Directed in Sound by:—
HOMI MASTER
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY LUXURIOUS FURNITURE, CHINESE, JAPANESE, BOHEMIAN AND DRESDENWARE, BRONZE STATUES, VASES, ETC., SUITABLE FOR PALACES AND BUNGALOWS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY the 25th March, 1934, at 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Wimbridge & Co.'s Show Rooms, Queen's Road, opposite Charni Road Station, a large variety of luxurious and plain furniture, consisting of richly carved swing, a Grandfather Clock, fitted wardrobes, Indian carved corner cabinets, dining tables and chairs, dressing tables, settees, sideboards, showcases, richly carved brackets, fancy electric table lamps, etc., also a large variety of valuable Chinaware consisting of large vases, assorted small vases, fruit bowls, wall plaques, statuettes and statuette groups, bronze statuettes and a large variety of Parian figures, etc., etc

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE by the undersigned of valuable immoveable property at Grant Road on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Rao Saheb Rowji Sojpal and others, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jeram Jadhavji Patel, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortagagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd May, 1930.

All that piece of leasehold land of Foras freehold tenure, admeasuring about 500 sq. yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at the North side of Grant Road and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old No. 182, 183 and 184, New No. 13700, New Survey No. 6988 and Cadastral Survey No. 130 of Tardeo Division (Erroneously stated in previous title deeds as No. 131 of Grant Road Division) and Municipal D Ward No. 3974 and Street No. 422A Grant Road.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Seasons Best Attraction
THIEF OF BAGHDAD
Paramount Movitone Stunt Talkie Production
Co-starring
Miss MOTI, Mr. SIRAZ
supported by
VIMALA, IBRAHIM
ALLI MANSUR & others
Special additional song of Bombay's well-known Singer
Miss GULZAR BEGUM
TIME; Saturday, Sunday and Holiday at 2-45, and Daily 5, 8, and 10-45.
KRISHNA
CINEMA
New Charni Road.
PALACE
Near Byculla Station
6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., Mon., Thurs., Fri.
Matinee 4 P.M.
RADIO'S RHYTHMIC MUSICAL COMEDY
MELODY CRUISE
Starring
CHARLIE RUGGLES
PHIL HARRIS
A Naughtycal, Nuttycal, Musical Cruise
The Happiest Show in Town

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Increase In Bombay's Foreign Trade

Entirely Due To Larger Shipment's Of Gold

The aggregate value of (the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of February, 1934, amounted to Rs. 16.28 crores showing an increase of 4.57 crores or 39 per cent over the figures for Feb. 1933 and of 2.35 crores or nearly 17 per cent over those of Feb. 1932. It should be noted, however, that the increase is entirely due to larger shipments of gold.

IMPORTS.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.64 crores showing a rise of 3.74 lakhs or one per cent from the figures for Feb. 1933 but a fall of 32.8 lakhs or 8 per cent from those for Feb. 1932. This rise as compared with last year is chiefly due to larger arrivals of metals and ores, silk, motor cycles and motors etc.

Imports of gold amounted to 5.53 lakhs as against 2.9 lakhs and 7.39 lakhs and those of silver to 1.82 lakhs against 4.01 lakhs and 1.42 lakhs respectively.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,11,37,976 as against Rs. 7,17,02,798 in Feb. 1933 and Rs. 1,27,90,685 in Jan. 1934.

EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to 2.47 crores showing a decrease of 1.04 crores or nearly 30 per cent as compared with the figures for Feb. 1933 but an increase of 26.25 lakhs or nearly 12 per cent as compared with those for Feb. 1932. The decrease of 1.04 crore is mainly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton, myrobolans, seeds and oils.

Exports of gold amounted to 9.95 crores as against 4.38 crores and 7.36 crores and those of silver were nil as against Rs. 44,665 and 10.61 lakhs respectively.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The trade statistics for the first eleven months of the current financial year show a fall of 8.6 crores in imports compared with the corresponding period of the year 1932-33 and of 2.15 crores in exports. During this period imports of gold declined by 19.29 lakhs to 52.99 lakhs and those of silver by 66.71 lakhs to 39.05 lakhs. Imports of merchandise also decreased by 7.74 crores as a result of smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles of import. However, imports of machinery, millwork and motor cars etc. increased by 53.56 lakhs.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 49.28 crores as against Rs. 55.68 crores and Rs. 53.28 crores and those of silver at Rs. 6.79 lakhs as against Rs. 14.74 lakhs and Rs. 1.51 crores respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 24.44 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 4.16 crores, or over 20 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1932-33. The improvements of Rs. 4.16 crores is chiefly attributable to larger shipments of raw cotton, seeds raw wool and hides and skins.—A.P.

Jamshedji Navroz was celebrated by the Iranians and Parsis on Wednesday. A picture is a group photo of some of the prominent members of the community taken at the Fire Temple at Charni Road.

TREMENDOUS SECOND WEEK
AT
THE EXCELSIOR To-day, To-morrow & Monday: at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WARNER BROS. present The Musical Romance of a Century
VIENNESE NIGHTS
(WERE MADE FOR LOVE)
A MUSICAL MASTERPIECE ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOUR

NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The following appointments have been approved:—

Brevet Lieut-Colonel R. MacG. M. Lockhart, M.C., 1st Bn. (P.W.O.) 12th Frontier Force Regiment, officiating Military Attache, Kabul, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Captain (local Major) A E Farwell, 2nd Bn (Ludhiana Sikhs), 11th Sikh Regiment, vacated.

Major C W Free, M.C., The Guides Cavalry (10th Q.V.O.F.F.), D.A.Q.M.G., Presidency and Assam District, to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G., in that District, to fill a new appointment.

Brevet Major G C Pearson, M. C., 1st Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, to be officiating G.S.O. 2nd Grade, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C A West, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers, on leave.

Lieutenant D R Guinness, Royal Engineers, Offg. Staff Officer, Royal Engineers, 3rd Grade (G), Engineer-in-Chief's Branch, Army Headquarters, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel B C Dening, M.C., Royal Engineers, appointed Instructor (G.S.O.2), Staff College, Quetta.

LEAVE OUT OF INDIA.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—

Colonel L M Heath, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., Instructor, Senior Officers' School, Belgaum, 2 months' privilege leave combined with furlough for 2 months, with effect from the 10th May, 1934, or date of availing.

Colonel W H Roberts, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., British Service, Chief Engineer, Royal Air Force in India, 3 months' privilege leave combined with 3 months' furlough with effect from the 6th April, 1934, or date of availing.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE ENDS

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

The strike of the operatives of the Maneklal Harilal Mill and the Ahmedabad Gining Mill has ended on the management agreeing to restore the old rates of wages as a result of the mediation of the Labour Association.

The strike in Marsden Mill continues. The authorities of this mill deny that a reduction in the rates of wages has been effected as alleged by the operatives of the Mill.—A. P.

HOTEL GUIDES ON STRIKE

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Guides of some Indian hotels have struck work for alleged overwork and the contemplated cut in the salaries.

The guides demand the supply of uniforms from the hotels and full motor-car commission and other tips paid by the passengers.—A.P.

THIRD BRILLIANT WEEK
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.
A GLORIOUS, GLAMOROUS
MUSICAL SINGING DANCING COMEDY
of Goldwyn Feast of Girls and Melody
EDDIE CANTOR
IN
Roman Scandals
all the Glory and Pageantry of Ancient Rome is here reproduced on a most Sumptuous and Lavish Scale.
EDDIE CANTOR
in Laugh-provoking Situations of roaring fun and hilarious Mirth.
Roman Scandals
Please note that as this is certainly the last and final week of this Picture, the rush will be tremendous——so do not wait till the last days.
TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P. M.
WELLINGTON
Phone 22666—Plans Open—Book Early!

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

March 23.

Baron Mackay, Macdonald, Calcutta.
Tarakan, Ruytenschitdt, Hamburg.
Dalmora, Jones, Glasgow.
Durenda, Parker, London.
Hatarana, Brewer, Moulmein.

DEPARTURE.

March 23.

President Johnson, Kohlmoister New York.

March 24.

Viceroy of India, Thornton, London.
Gierfels, Foom, Hamburg.

LOADING.

March 23.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon
Steamer Ranee for Rangoon.
Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.
Steamer Jalaluta for Karachi.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Tuticorin
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Guildford for Liverpool.
Steamer Dalmora for Cape Town (for order).
Steamer Grainton for Cape Town. (for order).
Steamer Pasha for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Viceroy of India:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Viceroy of India, will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baron Mackay:—The M M Coy's steamer Baron Mackay arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Dalmora:—The steamer Dalmora arrived in harbour on Friday from Glasgow with ballast.

S S Tarakan:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Tarakan, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Durenda:—The M M Coy's steamer Durenda arrived in harbour on Friday from London, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Hatarana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatarana arrived in harbour on Friday from Moulmein with a general cargo and timber.

S S President Johnson:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Johnson, sailed yesterday for New York, with a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Gierfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Gierfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bofbay, March 23.

S S Viceroy of India for London.—4480 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 22 cases bristles, B P and Hayley Ltd.

For Alexandretta.—20 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

S S City of Paris.—1200 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. P. Lele.

For Izmir.—40 bags henna powder, D Abraham & Sons.

For Antwerp.—56 cases kajoo kernals, M B P Zantye; 62 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S City of Guildford for Barcelona.—2800 bags castor seed, Strauss & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Dunkirk.—865 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

S S Gierfels for Rotterdam.—333 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Antwerp.—100 bags masoor, T S Thadani & Sons.; 55 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

For Hamburg.—55 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Conte Verde for Trieste.—133 bags groundnut kernals, T S Thadani & Sons.; 40 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. 865 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Venice.—57 bales cotton fly Chimanlal & Sons; 335 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, A Damidar; 39 bales cotton raw, Raill Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 13 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Nardana for Dunkirk.—339 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S London Maru for Kobe.—754 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co.

For Osaka.—160 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 1074 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Liverpool Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 2000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 6000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd 240 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Moji.—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Yehime Maru for Kobe.—200 tons iron scrap, G Gabriel.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 23.

S S Bamora, Agents, M M & Co., from Mohmerah:—77 bags gum; 80 bags attari; 20 bags raisin.

From Bushire.—50 bags almonds 42 bags attari, 115 bales cotton; 54 bags wool; 51 bundles skins.

From B'Abbas.—62 bags zira; 103 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—1 bundle gold; 830 bags dates; 20 bags sardines.

From Qwadar.—25 pkts. fish; 25 bundles mats.

From Bahrein.—9 bundles gold.

From Dubai.—1 tin pearls; 1 tin gold.

From Mangrole.—1 pkt. specie.

S S Vasna, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah.—160 bundles animal skins; 588 bags mash; 100 bags beans; 2592 bags dates; 9 bundles specie.

From Karachi.—137 bags dates; 70 bales cotton; 25 bags moong; 100 bags fish manure; 2 cases specie.

S S Kioto Agents, J Finlay & Co., from Hull.—166 cases machinery; 204 cases potato flour; 40 bags iron dust; 55 bundles iron plates; 120 bags washing blue; 341 bags metal sand; 498 bundles steel hooks; 197 bundles steel angles; 274 bundles steel bars; 350 drums disinfectant fluid; 121 drum turpentine; 270 drums colour; 2968 drums paint; 2080 drums linseed oil.

From Middlesborough.—68 cases expanded metal; 1024 bundles black sheets; 576 bundles galvd. sheets; 2200 bags chemicals; 2844 drums spelter.

From Antwerp:—100 bags pearl shell waste; 243 bundles steel bars; 1791 bundles steel rods; 400 bundles steel joists.

S S Arabia, Agents, L Triestina from Genoa.—125 cases rayon yarn 597 cases nails; 30 cases chemicals 195 cases vermouth; 52 cases olive oil; 37 cases files; 141 cases electrical machinery; 58 cases hemp rope; 100 pces. tiles.

From Cataiva.—2560 bags sulphur; 190 cases fruits; 1060 cks. chemicals.

From Marseilles.—151 drums chemicals; 63 cases vermouth.

From Leghorn.—80 cases yellow ocre; 90 cases boric acid; 34 bundles German silver sheets; 7660 pces. tiles; 5541 pces. slates; 50 drums colour; 450 bags almonds.

MR. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT

Division List

The following is the division list on Mr. L. R. Tairsee's amendment for postponing consideration of hanging a full-sized portrait of Mr. V. J. Patel in the Corporation Hall:—

For postponement, 32.—Mr. A R Dimtimkar, Mr. A P Sabhavala, Mr. B S N Cooper, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. J A Colaco, Dr. D N Saher, Mr. Alwyn Ezra, Dr. H F Pavri, Mr. H M Chowna, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Mr. I M Jaffeer, Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir J B Bomon-Behram, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas ,Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim, Mrs. K S Tyabji, Dr. Cursetji, Mr. L R Tairsee, Mr. M A Karanjawala, Dr. M N Balsara, Mr. M E Serang, Mr. M M Killedar, Mr. M Allabux, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. S C Cambta, Mr. S B Keny, Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Mr. S. M. Chinoy, Prof V G Rao, and Mr. V N Chandavarkar.

AGAINST POSTPONEMENT 32

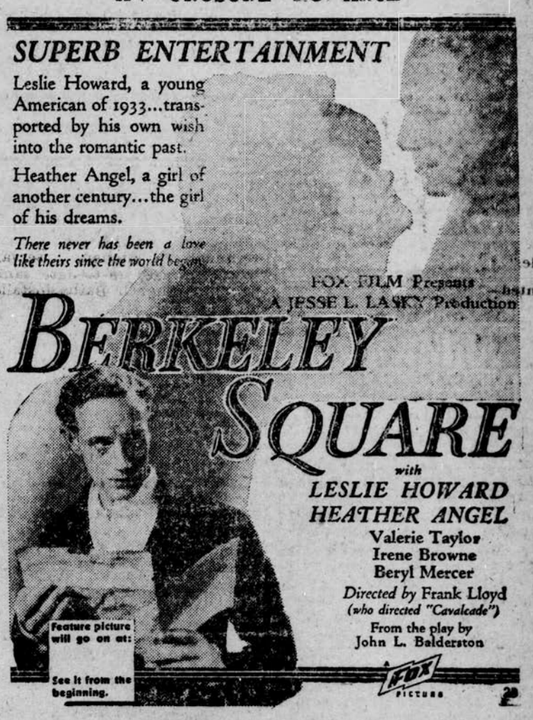
Mr. B G Parlekar, Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai, Mr. C J Shah, Mr. D G Dalvi, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, Mr. Govindlal Motilal, Mr. Husseinbhoy A Laljee, Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. J N Choksey, Mr. K. F Nariman, Mr. K H Goregaonkar, Mr. L G Pradhan, Mr. Mahamed S. Mitha, Dr. Mrs. M. B Sukhtankar, Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Mr. M U Rajab, Mr. M V Donde, Mr. N M Kale, Dr. P H Meisheri, Mr. R A Gole, Mr. S G Keni, S S Gangla, Mr. S C Thakkar, Mr. S C Joshi, Mr. Soonderdas Morarji, Mr. V S Velinkar, Mr. V D Govindji, and Mr. Y G Pandit.

Mr. Bomon-Behram's Motion

All the 32 who voted in favour of Mr. Tairsee's motion voted in favour of Sir J B Boman-Behram's motion for referring the matter to the Law and Procedure Committee with the exception of Mr. Tairsee himself. The 34 who voted against this motion included Dr. Deshmukh who had not voted in the first division.

Madras.—Mr. C. R. Pattabhiraman, Bar-at-Law, the eldest son of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, will work as a junior to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at Allahabad.—A.P.

A NEW TALKIE!
Reincarnation Of Two Lovers
MOST EXQUISITELY SHOWN
ON THE SCREEN
AN UNUSUAL ROMANCE
SUPERB ENTERTAINMENT
Leslie Howard, a young American of 1933...transported by his own wish into the romantic past.
Heather Angel, a girl of another century...the girl of his dreams.
There never has been a love like theirs since the world began
FOX FILM Presents
A JESSE L. LASKY Production
BERKELEY SQUARE
with
LESLIE HOWARD
HEATHER ANGEL
Valerie Taylor
Irene Browne
Beryl Mercer
Directed by Frank Lloyd (who directed "Cavalcade")
From the play by John L. Balderston
Feature picture will go on at:
See it from the beginning.
FOX PICTURES
AT Roxy
TO-NIGHT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



IDEAL INSTITUTION NEAR BOMBAY

How Pechey Phipson Sanitarium Benefits Families Of Moderate Means

The Committee of the Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for women and children, Nasik Road, have issued their report for 1933. It was founded in 1891 by the late Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D., to provde accommodation on the healthy plains of the Deccan for women and children of all races, who are in need of a change of climate from Bombay.

The Sanitarium consists of several cottages and are allotted to those whose circumstances do not admit of their taking a bungalow or living at an hotel. Besides the cottages which are for family use, there is a hostel for unattached women. This hostel provides accommodation and board for six single women.

During 1933, 93 families visited the Sanitarium. Of these 19 were European and Anglo-Indian families, 27 Hindu families, 34 Goan, East Indian and Manglorian families, 9 Parsee families, and 4 Jew and Mahomedan families.

From the statement of accounts it appears that the work of the Association can be carried on, only through Government grants and public support. This Charitable Institution can be recommended to the well-to-do as deserving their support.

The office of the Sanitarium is at 6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIR C. P. ARRIVES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, March 22.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer arrived at Madras this evening by the Bombay Express and departed for Trivandrum to-night.

During his recent visit to Delhi and Allahabad, it is understood, Sir C. P Ramaswamy Iyer was engaged in the drafting of the new constitution for Kashmir in regard to which the Maharaja had recently appointed a committee.

The constitution deals with both the executive and the legislature in Kashmir and, it is understood will very shortly be promulgated.—A. P.

IN THE STUDIO—ON THE SCREEN

Berkeley Square At Roxy—"Sunset Pass" With Zane Gray—"King Kong"—"Chandidas" At Minerva

"THE SUNSET PASS"

The "Sunset Pass" should be seen at Pathe.

'BERKELY SQUARE" IS HISTORY

"Berkley Square", the world famous film is now at the Roxy.

A Scene from "Roman Scandals" starring Eddie Cantor running for the third week at the Wellington.

Indian Pictures, Studio News

First Indian Cartoon "Chandi Das" From Calcutta

'CHANDIDAS' A SOCIAL PICTURE

At Minerva Talkies

With '53 weeks' continuous run' in Calcutta, "Chandidas," the latest Hindi Talkie of the New Theatres, Ltd., Calcutta, is bound to receive a hearty welcome. "Chandidas" now released on the Minerva Screen, is purely based on social theme, depicting the 'Triumph of Love' not minding caste, creed or convention; but supplying, at the same time, the truthfulness of one enthralling heart for another. Gopinath, a vicious moneyed Zamindar, with the devilish services of Sarju, his servant associate, kidnaps a washerman's sister, Rami. Rami, a pure, simple soul, has a loving influence on Chandidas, a temple priest of the village. The 'magic' works its charms on the human nature of Chandidas. Rami suffers for being beautiful and lovely, though the wiles of Gopinath's purse-controlled agents, succeeding through series of ordeals, Rami wins her fight. Chandidas in the meanwhile, persecuted by the religious 'mania mads' is prepared for a 'Prayaschitta!' But his heart has already enshrined Rami.

The character cast contains Saigal, Sanyal and Nawab of Puran Bhakta" and "Yahoodi Ki Larki" fame. These make a happy fail for Umashashi Devi, who plays the role of Rami. The talkie contains song-hits of genuine make; and in more than one, they are mastered by the 'recorder' of the tune of the voice.

Th[illegible]ing light on the age-old Social stone-walls, that but fail to make a prison for Love, the producers have come now with a social theme, giving a 'local touch.' Study of human nature, with its various features some controlled by 'Money,' others ordained by 'Faithblindness' and rest inspired by 'False position,' will well-nigh, hit the target, if really understood. The truth of Faith has been translated into 'Truth of Love.'. With such timely treat 'Chandidas' is bound to make a successive run, if we are to remember to the quality products of the New Theatres, Ltd., of Calcutta—that nothing succeeds like success, the Bombay Cinegoers will surely rise to the occasion.

pioneered the new humour on the screen. Indian screendom was upto this date not conscious of the new art. And, it is creditable to "Prabhat" that they take the lead in placing the first Indian Cartoon in the market.

Costly machinery has been ordered from Germany and the first 'Talkartoon' picture is now completely exposed with miraculous success is the leading artist enlightening the picture. Fans will laugh to their heart's content, when they will behold "Jamboo the Jackal" playing his artistic hole in the "Famine." At present the work of synchronising this reel is going on with full speed. It is hoped that "Jamboo" will make the Indian Film-folks forget 'Mickey' and other from abroad.

Ajanta Cinetone's fifth production "Sair-e-Faristan" or "Shan-e-Khuda" is being simultaneously released at important centres all over the country such as, Calcutta, Karachi, Baroda, Hyderabad, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Sialkot, Patna etc., during the Bakri Id holidays. It is super production which would please all tastes, and would be particularly appreciated during the Id Week. It was to be released at Ahmedabad also, but the cinemas there have been closed down on account of the Meningitis epidemic.

"Sair-e-Paristan" is an all Star Cast Super Production starring Master Nisar and Miss Bibbo in the chief roles, and supported by Mr. Nayampally, the famous character actor in a double role work Mr. P. Jairaj, Mr. W. M. Khan in the same popular role of a fakir, the role that he had in "Alam Ara", Miss Amina, Prasher Advani and Khalil Aftab. The music by Bibbo, Nisar and Tarabai in this picture is of a very high order, and sure to be appreciated by all classes of cinegoers. The weird scenes of the den of the spirit of the forest, of the black magic turning men into sheep, the grim fight of the Prince with the spirit etc., make this picture a thrilling attraction from start to finish. This production is replete with trick scenes and is sure to be an outstanding attraction of the season. Mr. A. P. Kapoor is going ahead with his picture "Dukhtar-e-Hind" which the depiction of a Rajput story, and glorious page from Rajput Romance.

CHHATRAPATI CINETONE

Sardar balasaheb has returned from his "Outdoor" scenes at the fort of Panahala in connection with the New Hindi Picture "Amar Shaheed". It is reported that some of the Locations are selected at the most difficult angles of the hilly Fort.

After the completion of this Picture the Cinetone is going to take up a New Urdu subject immediately.

SOUTH INDIAN MOVIETONE—BANGLORE.

Their First Kenarese Talkie "Sati Sulochana" directed by Mr. Y. V. Rao produced at the Chhatrapati Studio was recently exhibited to the Royal family of the Mysore State.

The picture is released at the Paramount Talkies Banglore on the 3rd of March 1934 and is drawing crowd houses. It is learnt that the same will have minimum run of ten weeks at least at the said theatre.

PRABHAT PRESENTS

The First Indian Cartoon Picture

Comic pictures have entertained human race for nearly a quarter of a century. But, in spite of the alert watch of producers, pictures are becoming monotonous. The ardent fans are feeling the pinch that pictures fail to please them to their satisfaction. To do away this melancholia talented comedians are ever being fished out to meet the want. There is hardly a man who has not seen the works of laughing crackers—Charles, Harold, Buster, Denney, and many others. Yet every moment as the world moves on man with his hunger moves on. He is ever thirsty for something anew. Something surpassing the "good, good old." Creative producers like "Mickey Mouse" and "Silly Symphony" that

LAUREL AND HARDY'S "SONS OF THE DESERT"

At The Regal

It is said that the art of buffoonery is far more difficult than the art of drama. However, if you attend the Regal Theatre this week and see Laurel and Hardy in "Sons of the Desert" you will be inclined to doubt that statement. This pair of inimitable funsters certainly make one believe that being comedians is a sinecure. They appear able to drag comedy out of clear air as easily as a magician drags a rabbit out of a silk hat. Their talents are so well developed that their smoothness and timing reminds one of a well-olled machine or the sort of marriage that is really "made in heaven." Every gesture appears a natural one. Laurel's dumb stunts expected, but delivered in an unexpected manner, makes Hardy's annoyed eye-brow raising all the more laugh-provoking. "One Gag After Another." Timing, an essential part of all acting, especially where comedy is concerned, is so beautifully done by these two comedians that their lines seem to flow. You no sooner get through with one laugh and are sitting back ready to relax when you are dragged out of your chair by another that is even heartier than the first.

Stories seem superfluous to these two but they make the one of "Sons of the Desert" a gem of comedy with their peculiar talents. The fact that both are said to require very little rehearsing makes their work seem the more remarkable. As husbands, who are sworn to attend their lodge's convention in a city far from home and are forced to resort to subterfuge to gain their end the pair do one of the best giggle and belly-laugh jobs of their funmaking career. Ably assisted by Charley Chase, a practical joking brother-in-law Mae Busch and Dorothy Christy as beautiful if hard-boiled wives, and Lucien Littlefield as a helpful doctor, you can't afford to miss this one if you want the rest of your week brightened. William Seiter's able direction takes advantage of every capability of a mighty capable cast and combined with Hal Roach-M-G-M production, "Sons of the Desert" should rate one of Hollywood's famous Motion Pictures Academy's awards, as the funniest comedy of the year.

THIRD WEEK OF EDDIE CANTOR

At The Wellington

Eddie Cantor has literally captured the hearts of the Cine-loving public of Bombay, which is proved by thousands seeing his latest Musical Comedy Super Picture "Roman Scandals" daily in each and every show. Now commences Eddie Cantor's third brilliant week at the Wellington (Dhobi Talao), and it is sure to make Bombay shake with laughter and mirth the whole festive week. In this glorious and gorgeous picture, full of fun, frolic and songs and dances, the splendour and the magnificence of the ancient Roman Court, the enchanting beauties in the Slave Market, the alluring attractions of bevies of lovely houris have been produced on a gigantic and lavish scale never before attempted in the talkies. As this is to be certainly the last and the final week to see this charming, hilarious funny Musical Comedy feast of beautiful girls, music, melody, dancing, in which Eddie Cantor positively out-cantors all his previous hits, it will create a great interest in all to see it. Eddie is here in his full swing of rib-cracking laughter amidst the glory and pagentry of ancient Rome. "Roman Scandals" is brimful of gorgeous Goldwyn girls, extraordinary lavish settings, delightful ravishing music, and five new song hits. It is unquestionably the greatest picture Eddie Cantor has yet produced. His delightful and melodious songs "Keep young and beautiful," "Build a little home," "Tax on love" have already become favourite household songs. Gloria Steward as the Captive Princess, Edward Arnold as the wicked Emperor, and Ruth Edling as the Imperial favourite are competently cast and give fine performances, but of course, the film is Eddie Cantor's affairs, well seconded by David Manners as his Roman pal. The Chariot Race is the pinnacle of the whole show, wherein Eddie is simply superb.

"MELODY CRUISE"

At The Palace

Zestful, peppy, racy RKO-Radio Pictures' "Melody Cruise," with Charlie Rugles, Phil Harris, Greta Nissie on and other notables, proved a surprise musical package of eight reels of rhythmic laughs, girls, romance and song. The production is a musical movie, rather than a musical screen

(Continued on Page 10).

"KING KONG"

At The Capitol

With a sensational admixture of the prehistoric and the modern in a story of fantastic imagination RKO-Radio makes a bid for an all-time record with its spectacular production "King Kong, featuring Fay Wray, Robert Armstrong and Bruce Cabot, and in the namerole a great animated 50 feet ape, built to a proportion comparable with monsters of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Periods. The picture is being shown again at the Capitol by insistent demand. As a production, "King Kong" was two and a half years in the making Early in 1929 the first research inquiry was sent to leading paleontologists throughout the world. The studio had a vital interest in the appearance and habits of such primitive monsters as the pteradatyl, the brontosurus, the tyrannosaurus and the dinosaur. Did these formidable creatures, now extinct, run hop or fly when in fast pursuit of their prey? What, exactly, were their proportions? Active reconstructions of such monsters were to enact roles in the motion picture. It took a year and a half of tremendous work to collect the data, assemble it for practical purposes and construct dozens of reptilian and other monsters in exact scale. During that time, and before a camera crank was turned, the studio had created the largest and most varied collection of prehistoric colossi in the United States. In the early part of 1932, Merian C. Cooper, world traveller, adventurer and associate producer for RKO-Radio Pictures, started filming operations with Director Ernest B. Schoedsack, his old partner on many foreign trails.

It wasn't just a case of pointing a camera at a group of people. Scores of creatures quating back into the dawn of life had to be animatted in smooth motion and in relation to the normal movements of human beings opposite to whom they were to perform. The methods employed in constructing them and photographing them are known to no one outside of Cooper Schoedsack and their scientist assistants.

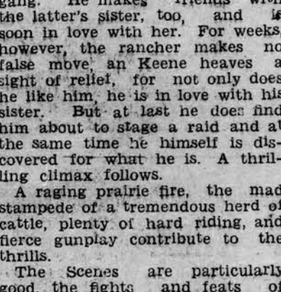
IN TERRIFIC COMBATS.

The magnitude of their years' task at the camera is clearly seen in the resuts. One scene shows a battle between the mammoth ape and a tyrannosaurus, largest of prehistoric reptiles.

Still another is a desperate running fight between this giant ape "King Kong" and scores of men while a white girl is held tightly clutched in the beast's paw.

The most spectacular scene of all concludes the picture. "King Kong," seeking to escape the torments of man climbs the tallest structure in New York, and there, with the girl at his feet, wages a losing battle against a squadron of army pursuit and bombing planes.

The prodigious phantasy "King Kong," makes insignificant any film heretofore produced. It should not be missed.



Mr. Hemansu Rai expresses his views on the film industry in India.

ZANE GREY'S "SUNSET PASS"

At The Pathe

All the breathlessness, excitement and thrills that Zane Grey can pack into a story are crammed into "Sunset Pass" latest of his stories to reach the screen, which opens to-day at Pathe. A large cast, headed by Randolph Scott, Tom Keene, Kathleen Burke, Noah Beery, Harry Carey and Kent Taylor is featured in the film.

Tom Keene, noted Western star, is cast as a Cattleman's Association deputy who is assigned to track down a gang of cattle rustlers who have been preying ruthlessly upon the land, undisturbed, for several years. In search of clues, he voluntarily enters a penitentiary as a convict, and by making friends with other prisoners, soon picks up much valuable information.

Out of prison, he makes friends with young rancher who, he has been told' is the leader of the gang. He makes friends with the latter's sister, too, and is soon in love with her. For weeks, however, the rancher makes no false move, an Keene heaves a sight of relief, for not only does he like him, he is in love with his sister. But at last he does find him about to stage a raid and at the same time he himself is discovered for what he is. A thrilling climax follows.

A raging prairie fire, the mad stampede of a tremendous herd of cattle, plenty of hard riding, and fierce gunplay contribute to the thrills.

The Scenes are particularly good, the fights and feats of horsemanship are superbly done and the climax, depicting a stampede is realistic and spectacular.

Make it a point to see this great Western romance crammed with thrills and action at the Pathe this week.

Himansu Rai Thinks

Of The Educated Playgoer

(By D. D. SHAH)

Mr. Himansu Rai and Devika Rani, the stars of "Karma" the first Indian Talkie in English are now receiving a wonderful welcome from their countrymen at different places.

IS IT PREJUDICE?

It is unfortunately a fact that a great many of our educated classes are indifferent to the art-treasures of our own country, and are only awakened to their beauty and value by the appreciation of foreigners. This indifference is particularly noticeable in the case of Indian films. Many of the English-educated Indians, who liberally patronise foreign films, have such a prejudice against our own productions that they never care to see even the best of them. Indian producers have remained content with the patronage they receive from the ordinary public, and hardly think of securing the support of the educated classes. While enterprising men in other fields of business and commerce adopt every means to capture the international markets, our film industry has not been able to reach an important class—the intelligentsia—in our own country, let alone foreign markets.

It was left to Mr. Himansu Rai to overcome this indifference by producing an Indian film in English, which is the 'lingua franca' of the educated and created in them an interest on Indian films. This is no small gain to our film industry.

FOR ALL CLASSES

But it will be a mistake to produce films exclusively for the educated classes only, whose support, by itself, could not be counted upon to sustain our industry. On this point Mr. Himansu Rai has a valuable suggestion to make. "I do not believe," he once told me, "in catering for the cultured or educated classes only." He explained that his aim was to appeal to the common factor in all classes of people—i.e. to the average humanity. A film like every other form of art, should interpret the ordinary human emotions in a dramatic way. This alone is the proper approach to the mind and heart of all classes.

MODERN LIFE

Mr. Himansu Rai thinks that the protean variety of modern Indian life would provide a better scope for Indian films than the hackney themes of Indian mythology. In this way, the screen can be made as much an educative medium as a form of entertainment. The visual appeal of films is increasingly being recognised as a valuable factor in educating the public in ideals of social reform as well as in general knowledge.

Sitara Devi And Johrabai in "Vasantsena" a forthcoming film.

Studio executives and cinema proprietors are requested to instruct their advertising or publicity agents to note the day and time for publicity on this page. This is essential to avoid confusion and ensure regularity.

PLEASE NOTE: All communications meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before FRIDAY NOON.

All photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before WEDNESDAY NOON.

All unauthorized communications and photographs will not be accepted.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

ndu—Chaitra Shud, 9, 1993
slim—Zilhez 8, 1352
rsi—Meher 19, 1303
arise—6h. 39m
aset—6h. 51m
ghtide—5-10, 20-06
wtide—1-14, 8-0.
P. Navami Public Holiday
Bs closed.
S.'Viceroy of India' with the Home-rd mails, sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Mar. 26.

Bi-id: Public Holiday.
Bs closed

TUESDAY, Mar. 27.

TGovernor opens extension of King ward Industrial Home, Sankli eet, Byculla, 5 p.m.
Caonian Society, Anuual general ting, Allahabad Building, Apollo eet, 6-15 p.m.
Roy Club of Bombay: "The Truth ut Jutland" by Commander H. Miller, R. M. (Retd.), Taj Mahal el, 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28.

Chen's Aid Society, 7th annual ting, Town Hall, the Governor, iding, 6 p.m.
Boay Art Society, annual general ting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

PRAYERS IN MARINE LINES MAIDAN.

Him Abu Yusuf Isfahani writes:—Iprayers will, as usual, be held in thearine Lines Maidan at 8 a.m. on Moy. Loud speakers will be install-led d arrangements for carpets will be de

MYRE ASSOCIATION MATUNGA.

Mbers are requested to attend the 'Sretamanavami' celebrations in the Asstion premises at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Satiay).

BAT ESPLANADE DANDSTAND

TlBand of the 2nd Bn. The Sher-woodforesters will play at the Esplana-deandstand to-day (Saturday) from 6 to p.m. (S.T.)

SOU INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Thinstallation ceremony of Sri Rama'atam will be performed to-day (Satuy), and the Ramanavami Festival l be celebrated for 10 days fromie same date.

R JAYANTI CELEBRATION

Onnday March 25, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in tArya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum Backoad, well-known speakers will deliverpublic lectures on various aspects Shri Ram's life.

ELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

"Th will be a lecture on "Indiran Mudiel Valai Erinda Padalam" in Tel by "Chidambara Swamiar" of Madu at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) in tBhagavatham Pandal at Matunga

MULJEE CENTENARY

A plic meeting of the Kapole Bania mmunity will be held to-day (Satuy), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hira ug Hall near C. P. Tank to celebr the Karsondas Muljee Centenary

IFE OF SHREE RAM

To-d (Saturday) at 4 p.m. a special meetirof the Arya Samaj will be held ithe reading room of Bharatya Tarunangh Bawla Bldgs, Kalachowki Road inchpokali, when Pt. Laxmanrao Ogle will deliver a public lecture on thife of Shree Ram Havan and Samdh will be taken first.

LATE DR. A. L. NAIR

SUNDAY'S CONDOLENCE MEETING

A condolence meeting of the Public of Bombay, under the auspices of the Budha Society, will be held in the 'Anand Vihar', near Bombay Central Station, on Sunday, (25th inst.) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), to place on record the sense of profound sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of Dr. A. L. Nair, the President and Founder of the Buddha Society.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum will be open to the public on Monday, 26th March, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Sree Rama Navami Utsavam will be celebrated in the Samaj Building, Near King's Circle, Matunga, from 24th to 31st March.

OBSTETRIC SOCIETY

A general meeting of the Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the rooms of the Bombay Medical Union, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

ID-NAMAZ AT MARINE LINES MAIDAN.

Bakrid namaz at the Marine Line maidan will commence at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Arrangements for prayer sheets, ablution, visitors tent and loud speakers have as usual been made.

RAM JAYANTI MOHOTSWA

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held at the Brahma Nivas today (Saturday) at 9 a.m. when Swami Shri Kaivalyanand Saraswati will preside Pandit Devdat will deliver lecture on Ram Charitra.

MARWADI COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

The Anniversary and Prize Distribution ceremony of the above school will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in its own building at Guzdar Park, Girgaon Road, Chirabazar, under the Presidency of Seth Ramgopalji Ruiya (Gorakhramji Panpatrai).

PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency School Reform Association a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. H. L. Kaji will delive a lecture on 'The Caste System'. Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, Bar-at-Law will preside.

SANATANIST HINDUS PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangh and Sanatan Vedic Damodhar-rini Sabha a public meeting of Sanatanist Hindus of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) Sukhanand Dharma Shala C.P. Tank at 5 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Totadri Mathanuyayi Mahant Shri Deonayakacharyaji of (Vadgadi) Mandvi Seat when several speakers will address on "the recent irreligious movement and our Duty".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer Clan Gant left Suez on Tuesday March 22.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th March and is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th April.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-0 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Indian Programme. Light Music. P. N. Dewoolker.
12-0 noon. European Programme. A Request Programme.
1-0 p.m. Close Down.
4-0 p.m. Time Signal. Children's Hour. Mama Varerkar—Stories in Marathi.
4-30 p.m. Uncle Dick, will entertain.
5-0 p.m. European Programme. A Relay from the Regal Cinema. The Theatre Magnificent.
6-0 p.m. The V. U. B. Quintet present a Special Programme of Music for Children.
7-30 p.m. H. J. W. Miller. At the Organ of St. Thomas' Cathedral.
8-0 p.m. Interval. European Programme.
8-30 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme.
9-10 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-20 p.m. Discourse in English—Ramnavmi. Discourse in Tamil—Ramjanma.
9-40 p.m. Bai Sunderbai in Bhajan songs with Majid Khan—Sarangi.
11-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Light Opera (gramophone records)
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Hamsay at the organ of the Gramada. Tooting.
9 p.m. Foreign Affairs, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett
9-15 p.m. Glasgow Orpheus Choir.
10 p.m. Tea Mixture Variety programme.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin
11 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Sunset Pass" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.
CAPITOL—"King-Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Viennese Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Thief of Bagdad" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan The Fearless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari" Time as usual Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Nala Damayanti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hill" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Malody Cruise" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Berkeley Squall" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Magic Flute" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-15 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

The Training College for Women started by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj last year has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency. New admissions from next June.

IN AID OF BIHAR RELIEF FUND

Folk-Songs & Folk Stories Of Kathiawar By Sjt. Meghani

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena a recital of National and Folk-Songs has been arranged in aid of Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund to-day (Saturday). 24th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The rates of the tickets are Rs. 3 and Re 1.

In order to give a chance to many people to hear Sjt. Zaverchand Meghani, it is decided to reduce the rates ofd the 1st, gallery tickets from Rs. 3 to Re. 1, and keep the seats of both the galleries unreserved, so that those who wish to take the front seats are requested to come early.

Tickets can be had at the Hall from 11 a.m. (S.T.) onwards.

RAMKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY

The ninety-ninth birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa will be celeberated at Khar, to-morrow (Sunday),. The programme includes Bhajan, concert, recitation by boys of A. E. Society's School, Pravachan by Mr. Pangarkar, (8 a.m.-11 a.m.) and the feeding of the Daridra Naryanas. In the evening at 6 p.m. th e will be Kirtan by Bannu Bai. On Monday the 26th evening there will be physical culture demonstration by Talwalkar's pupils and dramatic performances by Balak Mandal. Khar, in Hindi at 6 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Late Mr. Justice Mirza

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Students' Union held under the presidency of Mr. Haroon R. Sayani J.P., on Tuesday evening. passed a condolence resolution, sympathising with the family of late Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, on his sudden death. It was stated that he was a patron, an ex-president, and a well-wisher of the Union. and he took very keen interest in its activities and welfare.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have received from Messrs Khonkar and Sons. (Portuguese) Church Street. Dadar, Bombay) sample bottle of their preparat on "Awalel" which is claimed to be a brain tonic, prepared from herbs with cocoanut oil and bottle of "Ringcure" an ointment for skin diseases.

Malaria Carrier Detection

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ended on 17th inst.

In Sandhurst Road, at Nos. 304-306, in a cistern.

In Connaught Road, at No. 20 Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.. in a masonry tank.

Love Lane, at Nos. 99-99 A.B.C., in a well.

FATAL FALL THROUGH WINDOW

Tarabai, aged 25, a Congress worker, and daughter of Chimnaji Laste, residing on the 3rd floor of Shums Manzil, Chinch Bunder Road, is said to have fallen down from off her flat, while attempting to spit from the window. She died immediately.

At the inquest held on Friday accidental death was recorded.

CARPENTER'S DEATH MYSTERY

Mystery surrounds the death of a Punjabi carpenter, by name Santaram, aged 50, residing in a chawl near Tank Bunder Road. The rent-collector of the chawl, while on a visit to demand arrears of rent, was surprised to find him dead on bed, on the 21st instant.

At the inquest before the Coroner, on Friday, a verdict of death due to suicidal dose of opium, as disclosed by examination of the stomach contents, was returned.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar B. M. Phadnis at Government House on Friday.

Mrs. Dendy lunched at Government House on Friday.

Lady Brabourne attended a lecture and "At Home" in connection with the Women's Work Guild at the Princes Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Friday.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

TELEGRAPHS & PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION DRAW AGAIN

Third Replay Upsets Arrangements Of Tournament Committee

The Telegraphs and the Bombay Portuguese Association played another drawn game in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Friday, thereby upsetting the normal arrangements. Both teams are so well matched that it would be rash to venture a forecast of the eventual result.

A wag in the stands who was rather fed up to witness a draw for the third time, suggested that the cobatants should now meet before sunrise to arrive at a decision.

Both defences were prominent in the first half and the teams crossed over without any goals being registered. Almeida who was prominent in the attack for the signallers, drew first blood with a shot taken at close range.

G. Jones, who was playing for the first time enabled the Association to draw level when he broke through on his own to beat Durham with a well placed shot.

Extra time saw the defences on the alert. and the game ended in a draw.

Mr. Pinto's umpiring left a lot to be desired. Probably he was rattled by the remarks of the crowd. He overlooked many infringements of the offside rule. In a needle match a lot depends on the umpiring, and it is a pity that such lapses marred a keenly fought out duel.

Result:

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB 1 Goal
BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION 1 Goal.

Teams:

Telegraph Recreation Club.—Durham: Salder and Le Blond: Issacks, Abrahams and Lomas: Dias, Almeida, Roberts, Cole and Cowsell.

Bombay Portuguese Association.—A. Rodrigues: Charlie and N. Mendis: L. D'Sa; P. Rodrigues. and A. Fernandes: M. Fernandes, G. Jones, T. Saldanha, Albert and A Francis.

Umpires:—Messrs. Fernandes and Pinto.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. Parsi Cyclists vs. St. Michael's.
5-30 p.m. Customs A. C. vs, European Institute (Bhusawal).

MOTOR BIKE COLLIDES WITH TRAM POST

Victim Succumbs To His Injuries

Three Europeans, Messrs. M. Ross, M. N. Nicos, and L. Belcher, (employed at the Port Trust), were the victims of a nasty motor-cycle smash on Thursday evening. It appears that while the bike was being directed along the Custom House Road by Mr. Ross, it collided suddenly against a tram-post with the result that all the three were violently thrown out, sustaining serious injuries.

They were rushed to the European General Hospital where, however, Mr. Belcher succumbed to his injuries at about 7 p.m. Others are progressing well. The inquest over the body of Mr. Belcher was not completed on Friday

JAIL FOR CONFIDENCE TRICKSTER

Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, convicted Abdulla Khan Latif Khan, on Friday, of cheating Miyabux Hahibux, Mohamed Gama, Zaman Ali, and seven others, unemployed sea-men, from whom the accused is alleged to have collected Rs. 105 by promising them jobs through his personal influence with the Commander of the ship "City of Simla".

The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine or in default 3 months' R.I.

FATAL DOSE OF OPIUM

Verdict of death due to a doze of opium, self-administered, was pronounced by the jurors at the inquest held on Friday, over the body of Dayalal Sivalal (30) an employee in a Girgaum Sweatmeat shop, who was found lying unconscious in his room on the evening of 22nd instant. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital by his friends where however, he expired at about 8-45 p.m.

DIED ON OPERATION TABLE

Mohan Chotu, an aged Hindu, (70) admitted into the G. T. Hospital for injuries on the toe, caused by the fall of a bucket six months back, was operated for "Tetanus" under chloroform, on 16th instant. The old man collapsed on the table during the operation, all artificial aids for respiration proving of no avail.

At the inquest concluded on Friday, a verdict of death through heart failure during operation under anaesthetic was returned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

A young Hindu woman, Peeramma Ramappa was knocked down by a B.B. and C.I. local (Down) train while nearing the Mahim station yard on Thursday last, resulting in a severed leg and other severe injuries.

Though treated at the K.E.M. Hospital she expired during the night. At the inquest on Friday, accidental death due to her being knocked down by train was recorded.

G. P. O. MYSTERY

Registered Parcels Worth Rs. 11,000 Disappear From Counter

Mr. Dhala, a clerk of Central Bank went to the General Post Office. yesterday with three registered parcels valued at Rs. 11,000 for registration with a peon of the Bank.

As he had some other work he left the packets in the custody of the Bank peon on the counter and went to the other counter. On his return he was told by the peon that the three packets were missing.

The Police were informed and Inspecto. Bird and Inspector Dyer of the C. I. D. came and arrested the Hamal Rama Keroba on suspicion.

Further inquiries are in progress.

7882 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, during the month of February 1934.

Bombay Goes Laughter Crazy!!
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BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1934

ILL-ADVISED PROSECUTION

Few prosecutions in recent times have been more ill-advised and more prejudicial to public interest than the defamation case brought against the Editor and Printer of the "Free Press" by Maulana Shaukat Ali. Its hearings lasted for several months. During the hearings the bitter memories of the mad days of Hindu-Muslim disturbances of 1932 were revived and considerable bad feeling was, in consequence, engendered; the time of the Court was spent in prolonged examination and cross-examination of numerous witnesses and, what is most unfortunate in these days of financial stringency, much public as well as private money was wasted—money which might otherwise have been utilised to a better purpose. No citizen of Bombay having the true interest of his city at heart, who followed the proceedings of the case from day to day could succeed in avoiding a feeling of disgust and shame and he will doubtless heave a sigh of relief that the distressing case has at last ended.

For Public Good.

Maulana Shaukat Ali himself, we have no doubt, will be among the first to realise that he has not done the best service to himself by launching this prosecution. For, on the two more important counts of the indictment—namely, those relating to the alleged find of blood-stained knives in a Khilafat ambulance van and to the report of the proceedings of the citizens' Peace Committee meeting in which the complainant was alleged to have damned the Committee—the Magistrate, Mr. Khandalawala, has rightly acquitted the accused. No public purpose would be served by going into the details of these counts now. But, we think, it is necessary to endorse the remark of the Magistrate that in publishing the report of the incident at the meeting of the Citizens' Peace Committee, the "Free Press" acted in good faith and for the public good.

Illogical And Indefensible

Having acquitted the accused on these two counts, their conviction on the second and, comparatively, minor charge, relating to the letter of Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha is illogical and indefensible. Anyone who read Mr. Mitha's letter certainly interpreted it as meaning nothing more nor less than that the complainant was a lost political leader, which was a legitimate criticism by one who politically differed from Maulana Shaukat Ali. To understand it in the theological or moral sense is to stretch the meaning of the words used to the point of unreason. In this connection we must strongly protest against the Magistrate's uncalled-for description of Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha as "a man of no importance." There was no occasion or justification for such a remark. If, as the Magistrate believes, Mr. Mitha is a man of no importance, why does he consider a letter written by him to be so important that by publishing it the "Free Press" "intended to cause harm to the complainant? We have no doubt if the case had been tried with the aid of a jury, the verdict on this count as well as the other two counts, would have been in favour of the accused. The result of the case once again brings into prominence the fact that all charges of defamation as well as sedition, particularly against the Press, should be tried with the aid of a jury.

A University Detente

The working of the Bombay University authorities, under the Act of 1928 has revealed so many weak points in the constitution itself that suggestions, threats and recently even reflections in a Government resolution are being freely offered about the need to amend the Constitution. We are, however, not convinced of the expediency of such suggestions for amendment. To understand, however, the genesis and bearings of such suggestions it is necessary to review in outline the origin of the present 'detente' between the University authorities, which the present Vice-Chancellor's words at the last meeting of the Senate have gone a long way in smoothing out. The misunderstanding, distrust and hostility between the two most important University authorities—the Senate and the Syndicate—have arisen because of the sins of commission and omission of which the Syndicate,—and sometimes the Vice-Chancellor of the day,—have been guilty since the new Act came into operation. On the very first occasion, when elections had to be held under the new Act to the various University authorities, the principle of proportional representation was so applied as to distort and pervert its very purpose and object. Those members of the Senate, who understood better the nature and aim of the principle of proportional representation than the hasty and ill-advised amateurs who had helped to draft the Act, pointed out to the then Vice-Chancellor the absurdity of giving effect to the Section as he had proposed to do. When the Vice-Chancellor did not act on such representations, the Fellows concerned appealed to the Chancellor as provided for under the Act. But, though the Chancellor upheld the contentions of the appellants, the Government, under the extraordinary powers reserved to them under the Act, validated the wrong turn given to the first elections by the misinterpretation of the Vice-Chancellor, and so created that feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction, which subsequent events have only too richly confirmed.

After these unfortunate elections, and, thanks largely to the strange alliance between the chief spokesman on the official side and a leading non-official Fellow, University affairs came to be so administered as persistently to keep the Senate out of its dues. An eminent and efficient Professor in the University, who was not a 'persona grata' to the powers-that-be, was unceremoniously asked to go. Though the Committee of Selection,—an utterly unnecessary procedure in the case of persons like this Professor who had served for nine years in the University—unanimously recommended that no better person could be found for the post, the Syndicate dispensed with the services of this Professor they did not like,—by a scratch majority, and without giving absolutely any reason. The Senate tried to inquire into the conditions and circumstances under which this high-handed action was taken; a requisition was actually addressed to the Vice-Chancellor for a special meeting of the Senate to consider this question. But the then Vice-Chancellor at first delayed unreasonably the calling of the special meeting; and eventually ruled the main proposition out of order, without rhyme or reason. His action in this instance added fuel to the smouldering fires of Senate's discontent with the autocratic attitude of the Syndicate.

On the situation thus made tense, came the disastrous Vice-Chancellorship of Mr. McKenzie, and the most ill-advised episode of the Technology Department. Mr. McKenzie, according to his own light sought to interpret the provisions of the Act, but his interpretations actually amounted to systematic denial or usurpation of the just rights and legitimate authority of the Senate. He ruled out of order time and again the Senate's claim, as accorded by the law, to determine the final budget of the University, with such modifications as it thought fit on the revenue or expenditure side. The analogy of the Legislative Council procedure was, he was again and again told, inapplicable under the constitution of the University. But Mr. McKenzie would not see his mistake, once he had committed it. He even denied the right of every Fellow to bring any matters to the Senate, after the usual consideration by the Syndicate! In this instance, he was, it is true, sharply called to order by the Chancellor on appeal; but the taste left in the mouth of the Senators thus sought to be deprived of their just rights and privileges was very bitter. It is unfortunate that he did not display sufficient moral courage to allow his own rulings to be reviewed by the Senate,—not, indeed, with a view to reverse them by Senate authority, but in order to provide better and clearer guidance to such nominees as Vice-Chancellors in the University, and so the attempt failed.

UNWARRANTED SUGGESTION

In his belated reply to Mr. S. C. Mitra's allegations regarding the conduct of troops in Midnapore and Chittagong, Sir Harry Haig did well to promise to ask for a report from the Bengal Government on the allegations. We trust, however, that the Bengal Government would make a searching inquiry into the various charges before submitting their report. Meanwhile we must strongly protest against Sir Harry's remarks wherein he invited Mr. Mitra "to make it clear whether by expressing his feelings as he did he in any way desired to support the murder of Government officials" and wherein he further observed that Mr. Mitra's "language was open to that doubt." It is an unwarranted insinuation. Mr. Mitra's allegations and a legitimate demand for an inquiry are no more open to "that doubt" than is Sir Harry's praise of the troops in question open to the doubt whether he condones alleged excesses of some of them. Every sane man wants to help to put down terrorism, But some measures may be needless or ineffective and might give rise to unexpected grave complications and, as alleged in the instances referred to by Mr. Mitra, involve hardship and humiliation on the innocent. It is then the duty of responsible leaders to warn Government or to ask for an investigation into any current allegations of misconduct by Government's agents. It is most unreasonable to suspect such an attitude as betokening sympathy with terrorists.

BUY KHADDAR: BECAUSE IT UNITES THE FAMILY BUDGETS OF THE POOR AND THE RICH

(By C. R. Rajagopalachari)

The story of khadi may seem to be tedious, but so long as there is gross poverty in the country side, we must continue to repeat that story. We have in the interval of ten years between 1923 and 1933, more than doubled our khadi production and the service through it to the rural families. Take the figures for Tamil Nad for instance:—

Khadi production in one Province (T. Nad):

	1923	1933
By Spinners' Association	2,90,148	5,33,806
By private merchants	1,82,216	5,20,871
Total	4.72.364	10.54.677

The same is the case in most provinces. This is good, but not by any means enough. It may be taken that over two lakhs of charkhas are spinning and 12,000 looms exclusively engaged in weaving handspun yarn. The duty of every patriotic Indian is to honour the product of these charkhas and these looms in preference to any other cloth, so that the number of villages earning additional incomes through khadi may increase still further.

A Non-stop Programme

The handspun yarn programme which binds the city and town dweller with the rural families into a closer union of mutial help is not a programme that can be given up after a few years. It is like the circulation of the blood in the human body or the sap in the living tree, a process that cannot stop. It is a programme of continual re-union between town and country-side. It is not, therefore, enough that you have bought and worn khaddar for the last ten years. You should still continue to see that the money that you pay for your clothing reaches the poorest in the land. The dandy simply chooses his dress and is satisfied if he buys it at the best rates, but the patriot that buys cloth is not indifferent as to what happens to the money that he pays for it and would like to see the best national use made of it. Khadi unites the family bidgets of rich and poor.

More Important Than Before

The rural families that wel-

(Continued on page 8).

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Industrialists Are More Concerned With Increasing Their Profits Than Increasing Production Of Cloth

(By S. V. PARULEKAR.)

II

The statement of Mr. H. P. Mody, the spokesman of the textile industrialists in India, in the Legislative Assembly that if there was any country which then (even now) threatened the prosperity of the industries and the trade of this country it was Japan, can quite appropriately be described as incorrect and misleading. The readers have only to take a bird's eye view of the figures of production of the Indian industry since 1903-04 to be convinced that the cause of trade depression is not foreign competition. When the number of looms and spindles worked in India has been gradually and continuously increasing, the production of cloth has been incessantly growing rapidly and the imports of cloth are fast falling, to state that the production of the textile industry has been affected seriously by foreign competition is senseless talk. For, if anything can be said of the textile industry at all, it shall have to be stated that it is progressing fairly well and is thriving. The number of spindles and looms which were in 1913-14, 67,78,895 and 1,04,179 respectively had risen to 95,06,083 and 1,86,341 respectively in 1932-33. The import of cloth which was in 1913-14, 3197 millions yards of cloth, the highest figure since cloth began to be imported into this country, had dropped down to the low figure of 776 million yards in 1931-32. And even in 1932-33 when the slogan of boycott of foreign goods had died down the import only stood at the figure of 1,225 million yards which was lower than that of any of the previous years excepting the two years of political agitation in the country, 1930-31 and 1931-32. The total production of the Indian industry had increased from 1,164 million yards in 1913-14 to 2,990 million yards in 1931-32. In face of these astonishing facts and figures, seriously to maintain that the Indian textile industry has been dragged into dire distress by Japanese competition would surely strike as preposterous to all but those who occupy the ranks of the industrialists and who credulously believe in whatever is told by them.

MENACE TO PROFITS

The industrialists are certainly not a set of people who will unnecessariy and aimlessly create a row about Japanese competition without some purpose behind it. The truth is that Japanese competition has recently assumed a serious menace not to the production of the textile industry but to the rate of profits of the owners of the industry. Japanese competition has not in the least hindered the production of cloth as demonstrated above, but seems to have prevented the Indian millowners from piling up enormous profits. We meet with a graphic description of the calamity from which the industrialists suffer to-day owing to Japanese competition in the "Review of Indian Trade." "The chief cause of the fall in prices of cotton piece goods was the selling of cotton piece goods in India by Japan at very low rates. The very low prices at which Japanese goods were offered increased their consumption and the prices of competing goods other than Japanese origin had also to be lowered to keep pace." It will be obvious, therefore, that the industrialists are indifferent about the increase in production of cotton cloth but that they are solely concerned with increasing the rate of profits. The grievance of Indian Cotton Capital against Japanese competition is that it has been cruelly deprived by the latter of the opportunity of squeezing the vast population in the country by increasing the prices of cloth as it had done during the boom period. A glimpse at the table (Appendix B) showing the average wholesale prices of piece goods in Bombay will show that the industrialists had increased the prices of cloth by nearly 300 per cent. It must be realised that blood ties count less than nothing where profits are concerned. The primary and the sole consideration of capital, whether at home or outside, is more profits.

UNACCEPTABLE CLAIM

That those who run the industries for profits only and not for satisfying the needs of the com-

(Continued on page 13)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TO JOIN OR NOT TO JOIN?

Are the Princes willing to join the proposed Federation? Sir H. Page-Croft quotes certain statements by some of them to show that they distrust Federation. On the other hand, Sir Samuel Hoare quotes some other statements by those very Princes or their representatives to show that they are most willing to support the Federal scheme. Curiously enough, both are right, in a sense. The Princes fear Federation proper, but would gladly join one if they are given certain safeguards, which they regard as essential but some of which violate the first principles of democratic government. Their final attitude will be definitely stated only after the publication of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report. But Sir H. Page-Croft has no reason to fear that the Princes and the Secretary of State will together devise a scheme that will really weaken British hold on India. Sir Samuel knows his Indian friends well enough.

YEMEN-HEDJAZ WAR.

The news of war between Imam Yahya and Ibn Saud is as surprising as it is deplorable. It is not only that negotiations had been proceeding for the last seven months. These negotiations had also, we believe, the advantage of the British Government's help and advice. Indeed, we were under the impression, that, in consequence, mainly; of Britain using her good offices, an amicable settlement between Imam Yahya and Ibn Saud had already been arrived at. The war, therefore, has come in the nature of a surprise. It is unfortunate also because whatever else it may result in, it will, ultimately, prove injurious to both the rulers.

YERAVDA HUNGER-STRIKE.

It is some relief to be assured by the Home Member himself that the hunger-strike in the Yeravda Jail has ended. We trust it has ended in a settlement that removes the original grievance that led to the strike. According to the Home Member's own statement the grievance was that certain juvenile C. D. prisoners were sought to be huddled with non-political juveniles. It is a notorious fact that some of the latter are of low moral character and addicted to unnatural offences. It was wrong to attempt to thrust the juvenile C. D. prisoners into the company of such people even temporarily and it was most objectionable to flog one of them for refusing to be so forced. A little consideration on the part of the jail officials at the very outset might have averted the discreditable flogging episode and the later one of a hunger-strike on the part of many. We trust the authorities will be more careful hereafter in dealing with juvenile political prisoners.

WHY DISTRUST PUBLICITY?

We do not understand why Legislative Councils or their Presidents should be distrustful of the publicity given by the Press to questions given notice of by the Councillors. The President of the Bombay Council seems to go rather too far, when he recommends that such questions should be regarded as confidential and not be published at all till they are answered in the Council. If Councillors wish to bring up before the Council certain questions in the form of resolutions or questions, and if these questions are of great public interest, we do not see why the Press should not publish the questions or resolutions. Public discussion might do some good by persuading Government to give full and satisfactory answers to the questions and not the evasive or otherwise perfunctory ones that are so often flung at inconvenient questioners.

PUNJAB M.L.C.s' MOVE.

Conversations, it is reported, are proceeding among the M.L.C's of the Punjab, for revising the communal formula on the basis of joint electorates. It goes without saying that a solution on the basis of joint electorates alone can protect the body politic from the poison that is sought to be re-injected through the Communal Award. But it is not for the first time that the Punjab M.L.C.'s have tried to achieve it. The earlier attempt failed and it failed because communal leaders look at the problem from the point of view of the infinitesimal minority of the upper classes whose political existence is largely bound up with communal passions and prejudices. The latest attempt will also fail unless those who have initiated it revise their outlook. We, nevertheless, welcome the move since, once the problem of the Punjab is got out of the way, the rest will be easy.

VICEROY ON "NATIONAL HEALTH."

Addressing, at the Viceroy's House, the annual general meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Lord Willingdon solemnly affirmed: "It is surely true that you cannot secure a national life without having a healthy nation" True, but a nation, to be healthy, requires education, sanitary, surroundings and food. If by "nation" the Viceroy does not mean the men and women he meets but the 90 per cent of the half-starved, impoverished population living perforce, in hovels under conditions which Europe would condemn even for animals then—but only then—one may venture to ask a question. What has the Administration done for the health and well-being of 300 million Indians? Pious and high-sounding generalisations are all very well but to secure "national health" postulates fulfilment of certain Governmental duties towards the "Nation". Have these duties been adequately performed?

HONOUR TO CORPORATION.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has only honoured itself by deciding to hang a full-size portrait of the late Vithalbhai Patel, in the Corporation Hall. The decision should have been unanimous, especially because portraits of lesser men, of even non-Indian officials, have been accepted before. The opposition of several Corporators to the present proposal only betrays their pettymindedness and the pretext of asking for more time for the consideration of the question deceives none. The attitude of men like Mr. L. R. Tairsee was as surprising as it was deplorable.

Press Views

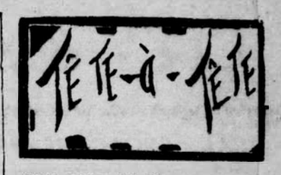
Sad Destiny

Apart from the quantum of the sentence, the judgment of the High Court is singularly unfortunate from one point of view. If law is to be the handmaiden of justice and of equity, it should admit of no local variations. It is a sad destiny for any system of jurisprudence followed by a Government that, within the the territory subject to its authority, what is allowed as legitimate activity in one part, should be dealt with as a punishable offence in another. Such a principle cuts at the very root of the uniformity of legal administration which constitutes its main title to respect in any ultimate analysis. The printer of the "Chronicle" was guilty of what may be called a merely reflected offence since in regard to the subject matter of the present conviction, he did no more than extract the report of a political case from a Madras daily. The original of the extract has not incurred any culpability.

Bombay and Madras, are, no doubt, subject to two different and independent judicial administrations But people in the two provinces breathe the same air, and are subject, eventually, to the same power. Nor is there anything in the political atmosphere of this presidency at this moment calling for a more condign method of treating the Press than is in vogue in other provinces.—"Free Press."

Just Co-operation

Politically, non-co-operation has a value, but in its own place and time. Its value is detracted when it is applied at all times and all stasons. When it is so even in political affairs, to bring it into the arena of humanitarian work is to say the least ungracious. If Government officials show any antipathy to co-operate with Congressmen in relief operations, let the stigma be upon them. Congressmen as seants of the people cannot refrain from joining any body, even the Government, for succouring the distressed people of Bihar. We are glad Gandhiji's voice has prevailed. Co-operation for a worthy cause will only help to further enhance the prestige and fame of the Congress.—"New Orissa."



Will some kindly lawyer take pity on the ignorance of a man and explain the what, the how and the why of "Separate but concurring judgments"?

* * * *

Mr. Tairsee should think again. If the pro-Patel corporators were merely actuated by vote-catching motives he blundered into the wrong way of frustrating them. He ought to have secured unanimity for the resolution. It would have robbed them of the distinction.

* * * *

"CRIME WAVE IN DELHI!
Organised Gangs Keep Police Busy"!
WHAT?

* * * *

In reply to a complaint on behalf of the Muslim community, by Shaikh Abdul Majid, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah sympathetically assured "backward classes" that "Government were doing their best for them."

We wish he had not omitted the personal-human touch as a visible proof thereof.

* * * *

It would have been a dramatically effective scene, Sir Ghulam pointing patronising to himself simultaneously with "Government have great pleasure in bringing the attention of Hon'ble Members to this member of the backward classes....." (Loud applause, the President calling "Order, Order" in severe but nervous tones.)

* * * *

According to a message from Quetta Mir Abdul Aziz, one of the leaders of the Baluchan Reform movement, was trieon a charge of contributing seditious articles to certain Punjab papers and, sentenced summarily to five years' hard labour.

* * * *

This is evidently intended to serve as an effective method of convincing the people of Baluchistan of the benefits and advantages of civilization. We are not aware of any Punjab journalist having been hauled up for publishing those articles mutatis mutandis sentenced—and summarily—to five years' hard labour.

But then isn't there a difference between Baluchistan and threat of India? Oh yes there is. And it bears the authority of unless an Authority than the All-India Muslim Conference and the Muslim Leader of All-India. His highness the Aga Khan.

* * * *

Mirabai, relating her subscription collecting experience at a Patna meeting, speaks of a well-dressed bejewelled lady who turned away on her approach and of an old woman in rags who herself approached Mirabai with the only copper coin she possessed. But Mirabai draws from the incident a moral which is unfair to the fair lady of the jewels. She had money all right but she needed it for "wear and tear" of her garments and ornaments which is not necessary in the case of those in rags already worn out and torn. And, anyway, what could the old woman do with a solitary copper?

* * * *

"LONGER LIFE IN BRITN
Health Remains At High Level"
We shouldn't doubt
We shouldn't doubt at all.

* * * *

Scotland Yard is now officially taking a hand in the Inquiry into the Stavisky scandal because of the possibility of prominent Britons being involved in it.

Even the suggestion of no more than a possibility amounts to a national insult. Scotland Yard stands self-convicted of utter ignorance of the obvious and the elementary. Britain must abolish it.

* * * *

Doctor Savarkar, we understand, delivered on Monday last an address on the "Tenets of the Democratic Swaraj Part'

It is not known, however, whether Doctor Savarkar succeded in out-doing Hilaire Belloc or merely equalled in his story the achievement of the famous author of "On Nothing."

* * * *

"I once travelled four hou on foot just to give a fellow a thrashing."

"And then you had to tramp back for four hours?"

"No. I come back in the ambulance."—"Dublin Opinion."

OFFICIALS DOMINATE BOMBAY COUNCIL

NEED FOR A UNITED AND EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION

(By Our Special Representative.)

The curtain dropped over the budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday. The session occupied a little over a month and throughout it was a featureless and colourless affair.

The elected members would be returning to their respective constituencies with very little to say as to their achievements. Because the session, as usual, ended in the triumph of Government and official benches and ignominious defeat of the Opposition.

The budget which proposed to maintain the present notoriously high level of taxation, the highest in India, was passed. The Finance bill sanctioning the infliction of the tax on electricity for another year had a smooth passage. The cry of the hard hit agriculturists for substantial reductions in land revenue received only the lip sympathy of Government. The demand of the harrassed tenants for protection against soaring rents was unceremoniously rejected.

Then again the Labour interests failed to obtain satisfaction in regard to their appeal to Government for a sympathetic attitude towards labour problems and disputes. Similarly criticism levelled against the costly administration of the Lloyd Barrage and P.W.D. in Sind and the strong case made for retrenchment in the Government departments received hardly the serious consideration that they deserved.

In short, to use a famous expression, Government caravan marched on heedless of the discordant voices raised around it, brushing aside and defying the demands of a spineless opposition.

BELATED JUSTICE.

Doubtless the supporters of the present Council will acclaim the action of Government in abolishing the duty on cotton imported into the city as a great achievement and proof that Government have respected, if only for once, the public opinion in the matter. That claim would have been true if Government had abolished this abnoxious taxation earlier as they have admitted that the duty had done no end of harm to the city's trade. One is, therefore, inclined to agree with Mr J. B. Petit that Government took this action late in the day and only when utter ruination was knocking at the door of Bombay's trade.

OFFICIALS DOMINATE.

Speaking of the outstanding debates raised during the session one is reminded of the striking utterance of the Finance Member that the Bombay Council is unrepresentatative in character and is dominated by the capitalist element. It would have been more true to say that the official sentiment undisputably dominates and rules the local legislature. This is proved by the fact that not a single measure moved by non-official members was passed nor had it any chance of being passed. The strength of officials is also due to the fact that they have in communalist members in the Council their strong allies, the group known as the "Sind bloc" standing in the forefront in this matter.

This leads one to the shy and half-hearted resolution moved by Rao Bahadur Chitale to present an address to the Governor to reconstitute the present ministr If the object of the resolution was to show that the present Ministers had no independent policy of their own and that they were drawn from a single and small group, it equally exposed the hopeless division obtaining in the non-official ranks in the Council.

The inevitable conclusion one would draw from the session of the Bombay Legislative Council which has just concluded is the urgent need for the non-official members to close up their ranks and organise effective opposition to Government on sound party lines and make the proceedings in the Council somewhat real and not a farce.

SENATE MUST BE ABOLISHED

De Valera Springs Surprise In Dail

DUBLIN, Mar. 22.

Following the Senate's rejection of the bill banning wearing of blue shirts, Mr. E. De Valera sprang a surprise by introducing in the Dail a bill to abolish the Senate as the constituent house of legislature.

The opposition challenged its introduction but a leave was granted by 59 votes to 43.

Mr. De Valera said that the Senate as at present constituted appeared to be a menace to the country. The action of the Senate was designed deliberately to hamper and prevent Government from doing its duty. Accordingly the present chamber must go.

Mr. MacDermott, leader of the Opposition, described the introduction of the bill as a discreditable piece of bad temper.—Reuter.

NO APPEAL TO COUNTRY

De Valera's Attack On Blue Shirts

DUBLIN, March 23.

The Government is seriously concerned by the Senate's rejection of the Blue Shirt Bill, but it is learned authoritatively that Mr. De Valera has no intention of going to the country on the issue and this was borne out by the Bill to abolish the Senate introduced yesterday. Mr. de Valera will probably implement the Public Safety Act, as far as possible towards the suppression of the Blue Shirt movement.

The Government organ, "Irish Press" says that the removal of the last stronghold of British political power in the 26 counties is provided by the Bill introduced last night, while the "Irish Independent" says Mr. de Valera cannot apparently brook democratic opposition.—Reuter.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the ninth of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor "B. C.")

IX.

Turning now to the Defence Budget of the current year, the following statistics will be found both relevant and interesting The total "gross" expenditure (excluding receipts) comes to about Rs. 49 3|4 crores. Of this sum about Rs. 25 3|4 crores, or 52 per cent., are spent on the pay and allowances of the services—about Rs. 15 1|4 crores going to the Fighting Services and Rs. 10 1|2 crores to the others. Over Rs. 8 1|2 crores, or 17 per cent., go on pensions; rather under Rs. 7 1|2 crores, or 15 per cent., on the manufacture and purchase of Stores of all kinds; about Rs. 2-1|2 crores, or 5 per cent., on transportation by agencies other than the Transport Services of the Forces themselves; between Rs. 2 3|4 and Rs. 3 crores, or 6 per cent., on Works; Rs. 2 crores, or 4 per cent., on the Capitation payments; and under Rs. 3|4 crore, or 1 per cent., on miscellaneous items. It would be a matter of considerable difficulty to work out corresponding figures for the Rs. 29 crores budget of 1914; but it may be taken from what has gone before that a larger proportion was then consumed on the pay and allowances of the Fighting Forces and a smaller proportion on the pay and allowances of the other Services, on Stores and on Works, while the percentages of the other items were about the same, although the amounts were naturally less. This, however, is not important. What we are now concerned with is the extent to which the existing charges are capable of reduction.

Cannot Be Retrenched.

In considering this question, the first and most obvious point to be made is that certain items lie entirely outside the scope of retrenchment, so far as the military authorities are concerned. Pensions, for instance, have increased by Rs. 3 3|4 crores. This item cannot be reduced and that sum at least must therefore be added to the figure to which a return is demanded. Similarly, Transportation charges depend largely on the cost of railway farces and freights; and a return to anything approaching the pre-war figure of about Rs. 1 crore, as against the present figure of about Rs. 2 1|2 crores, could only be secured if the Railways were to agree to reduce their rates. The Capitation payments, too, lie largely outside the control of the authorities in India; but it is necessary to say more on this subject in view of the publication of the report of the Tribunal which recently went into the whole question.

New Services.

In the second place, one cannot disregard the fact that certain entirely new services have come into existence since 1914. The Air Force and the Indian Territorial Force are two cases in point, not to mention the enormous developments in mechanical transport and the appearance of new methods of warfare, such as Armoured Cars, Tanks and Gas. The last mentioned finds no part in the offensive equipment of the Army in India, but it is a danger that must be guarded against; and even protective measures cost money. The same could be said about anti-aircraft defences, the need for which did not exist before the war. It may be contended that motor transport costs more than animal transport—though this is a contention that requires separate examination—but the undoubted fact remains that the former is far more efficient than the latter and, even if it did cost more, it would be just as impossible to expect the Army to go back to nothing but horses and mules as it would be to ask the modern business man or private individual to give up his motor car.

Finally, and quite apart from the equity or practicability of reducing the pay of Government servants in advance of a general fall in the rates of ordinary labour, there is the question of the effect that such a reduction would have upon recruitment. It is perfectly true that the rates of pay in all grades, from the Officer down to the Reservist or the humble Follower, have, generally speaking, been doubled, or even more than doubled, since 1914; but it must be remembered that before the war the pay of an officer in the British Army did not purport to be a living wage and few young men took commissions unless they had private means to supplement their pay. A 2nd Lieutenant in England got only £140 a year, against the £333 or £260 that he now receives according as to whether he is married or not; but conditions have changed and a supply of suitable young officers at the old rates would be unprocurable now-a-days. The British Service officer serving in India is supposed to receive a rupee rate of emoluments which will enable him to live in the same degree of comfort, allowing for climatic and other differences, as he could enjoy at home. He thereore gets slightly more than he would get in England. The Indian Army Officer receives the same emoluments as the British Service Officer 'plus' an Indian Army Allowance to compensate him for permanent service in a country other than his own. This allowance has always been considerable. In fact, even before the war, the pay of the Indian Army Officer purported to be a bare living wage. The increase therefore in the Indian Army has not been so great as in the British Service. It cannot be said that the cost of living in India, for this class, has appreciably been reduced by the recent fall in wholesale commodity prices.

Not Eough.

If post-war conditions and the altered outlook upon the Army as a career made these large increases necessary in the pay of officers, it was not to be expected that the private soldier would still be content with the 1s. 1d. a day, which represented his basic pay in 1913-14. After the war the old class of soldier largely disappeared and the pay had to be increased to as much as 3s. It has since been reduced again to 2s., but even this represents nearly 100 per cent., increase on the pre-war rates. The same considerations apply, though possibly not quite to the same extent, to the Indian sepoy. His basic pay, it is true, has only been raised from Rs. 11 to Rs. 16 a month; but out of hiss Rs. 11 in the old days he had to feed himself, and the cost of the standard ration was fixed at Rs. 3-8 a month. To-day he is fed free and the real comparison therefore lies between Rs. 11—3.8 equal to Rs. 7.8 and the present figure of Rs. 16. The increase has thus been over 100 per cent. Much the same is the case both with Reservists and Followers. The number of the former has slightly decreased since 1914, but the cost has risen from under Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs. Now-a-days, also, with the reduced period of colour service, the reserve is a real reserve of able-bodied men none of whom are over 35 years old; and the retaining fee that they receive—Rs. 6 per mensem in Class A and less than that in Class B—is hardly capable of reduction. The pay of Followers is 137 per cent. higher than it was before the war. The conclusion of the whole matter must surely be that, so long as the Armed Forces are retained on a voluntary basis, the pay of their personnel, both British and Indian, must be assessed at market rates.

"Market Rates."

A conclusion of this nature, however, does not warrant a non-possumus attitude on the part of the Government or a complacent acceptance of the assumption that the present rates or pay do, in fact represent "market rates." Nor is that the attitude that they have adopted. On the other hand, it would be equally unjustifiable for them to assume that the economic depression of the past few years had come to stay and to proceed, for that reason, to effect a permanent reduction in the pay of their employees corresponding to the catastrophic fall in wholesale prices that has taken place. Apart from the breach of contract that such action would entail in certain cases, its general effect would hinder rather than help the revival of confidence on which economic recovery must depend. What the Government have done, and are doing, is, firstly, to make such temporary reduction in pay and allowances as appear to be justified, in the circumstnces of the moment and, secondly, to examine the whole field of existing pay standards and decide what permanent reduction can be made in the emoluments of future entrants to their service. Under the first heading come the emergency cuts in pay as applied to all personnel, both of the Indian and the British Service, which, at 10 per cent., secured a saving of Rs. 139 lakhs a year; and also, possibly, the reductions that have been made in items like Kit and Clothing Allowances for British and Indian troops, which have been reduced by about Rs. 12 lakhs. Under the second heading come the reduction in the pay of British troops already referred to, which have produced a saving of well over a crore of rupees; and the proposals that are now under consideration for a revision of the pay scales and leave rules of the different services. In the latter field the standard must be set by the civil departments; but the Army authorities are prepared to follow suit and considerable reductions may be expected in the future pay of many of their employees. In particular, the Indian commissioned officers of the future, who will be serving in their own country, will not require to retain the salaries now given to British officers of the Indian Army. It will of course take some years before the effect of such economies begins to be felt. In the meanwhile it is, perhaps, noticeable that practically the only class whose emoluments have escaped retrenchment is the rank and file of the Indian Army, whose pay and allowances account for about one quarter of the total pay bill of the Army; and although it is not suggested that savings should be made at their expense, it cannot be denied that the fall in prices has reduced their cost of living.

So much for that portion of the expenditure which accounts for over half the total Defence Budget. There remain two items out of those mentioned in para. 4 above with regard to which it may be said that considerations of this kind do not apply and that might therefore be expected to be capable of very large reduction owing to the fall in prices. These are, firstly Stores and, secondly, Works.

The answer is that in both these cases full advantage has been taken of the fall and very substantial savings have been secured on the purchase of raw materials and, particularly, agricultural products. Under Stores, owing mainly to the fall in prices, the saving has amounted to about a crore of rupees; while under Works there has been a reduction of over a crore, due largely, it is true, to the stoppage and postponement of particular projects, but partially, also to the drop in the cost of building materials and the cost of labour. Even here, however, a return to pre-war levels is not to be expected. Not only have the responsibilities of the Government been enormously increased (as explained in a previous article) in respect of the number of men whom they have to feed, clothe, house and otherwise provide for, but also retail prices and market wages have not fallen to anything like the same extent as wholesale prices. Consequently payments for labour and for manufactured goods, into the cost of which labour enters as a substantial item, have only dropped to a moderate extent. Moreover there are a number of stores, e.g., scientific instruments, the price of which has remained unaffected by the depression; and there are others which have to be imported, e.g., motor vehicles, any small reduction in the initial cost of which has been more than counter balanced by the increase of customs duties.

Incidence Of Defence.

The object of this article has been to demonstrate the impossibility of returning to pre-war standards as a corollary to the recent fall in whole-sale prices. We may conclude by giving certain figures which really contain the gist of the whole matter. It has been calculated that the purchasing power of Rs. 29 crores in 1914, in terms of whole-sale prices, was equivalent to the purchasing power of Rs. 44 crores in 1929. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine was only five years ago, and the Defence Budget then stood at Rs. 55.10 crores. Rs. 44 crores is only a little over two crores less than the budget for the current year. The current year's budget could certainly not have been brought down to that figure if the fall in prices had not taken place; but this fall by itself in the short space of two or three years, could not possibly be expected to produce automatically the reduction of nearly Rs. 9 crores that has actually been secured by real retrenchment, as will be explained later.

If the cost of the Army and Air Force is taken together and that of the Naval Forces is omitted—because it has not varied greatly either in England or in India—it is interesting to note that this expenditure in India has risen from about Rs. 28 1|2 crores before the war to Rs. 45 1|2 crores in the present budget, that is to say, by 60 per cent; while in England it has risen from about £28 1|2 million to £55 1|2 million, or about 98 per cent. On the other hand to take only a few examples, Military and Air Force expenditure in Japan has been more than doubled in the same period, and in the United States of America it has been nearly trebled. England and India are practically the only two nations in the world that have made serious efforts to reduce their defence expenditure since the end of the war. Finally, although arguments based on figures of population must be used with caution, it is a fact that the incidence of defence expenditure in India is Rs. 1-8 per head, whereas in England it is Rs. 30 in the Dominions between Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8, in France Rs. 29-8, in the United States of America Rs. 13-8, and in Japan Rs. 6-8.

650 DEAD IN HAKODATE

Fire Destroys 23,000 Houses & Causes Injuries To 460 Persons

TOKIO, March 22.

The deathroll in Hakodate is 650, according to the report of the Governor. Four hundred and 60 persons were injured and 92,000 rendered homeless.

In addition to all public buildings, the fire destroyed 23,000 houses.—Reuter.

ALTERNATIVE TO WHITE PAPER

LONDON, March 23.

Presiding at the annual dinner of the United Provinces branch of European Association Mr Gavin Jones aserted that Assam and Central Provinces' branches recanted an anti-White Paper attitude owing to the pressure of a commercial organisations.

If such influence was continued it would wreck the Association.

Mr. Jones opined that a fixed executive which worked well in America was a practical alternative to White Paper.—Reuter.

Sweated Labour In Bhavnagar Port

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 23.

The loading and unloading in the Bhavnagar Port is done by labour from the shore. In the absence of regular docks, as in Bombay, the ships stand in the sea and men are taken in barges and launches to work the winches and remove cargo from the hold of the ships. Unskilled labour for working on the shore is locally recruited while skilled labour, for working the winches and in the hutches is recruited from Bombay and is subject to all the difficulties and handicaps of the contracting system. The main recruitment is done by the local stevedore through his serangs in Bombay.

EMIGRATION FROM BOMBAY

On account of the increasing unemployment in the Bombay docks, many workers have gone to Bhavnagar to work on wages much lower than that of Bombay The conditions of work are miserable. When the ships arrive the men are taken out into the sea and made to work in the ships day and night, sometimes for two days consecutively. They are not brought back to the shore before completing the loading and unloading even for recess and rest.

For a day's labour including work at night a labourer is paid Re. 1 while in Bombay a worker earns Rs. 1/5 to Rs. 1/8 is an 8 hours' day. There is no provision in the State laws for limiting the hours of work as in British India and in the case of accidents and death during work, the workers get no compensation. Besides the organization of the workers is not legally recognized by the State. The least protest from the workers is immediately accompanied by victimization. The workers have no avenues of expressing and ventilating their grievances and demanding relief.

NO COMPENSATION

Recently a hutchman died in an accident and a wintchman lost his leg. Although these men were recruited from Bombay, their claims for compensation under the provisions made in British Indian legislation were rejected on the plea that it did not apply to the Bhavnagar State. Even for the slightest improvement in the condition of the workers the first step is the extension of the provision for compensation and legalization of Trade Unionism and the limitatios of hours of work in the Bhavnagar State.

SIR WAZIR'S SUCCESSOR

Justice Srivastava's Claims Overlooked?

ASSEMBLY LOBBY DISCUSSION

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

To-day's discussion in the lobbies of Assembly centred round the news from Lucknow that Justice Bisheswar Nath Srivastava of the Oudh Chief Court would resign as his claims for Chief Judgeship of Court have been overlooked by the appointment of Justice Moss King of the Allahabad High Court in the place of Sir Wazir Hasan.

The discussion revealed that Justice Bisheswarnath Srivastava had been given an undertaking that after Sir Wazir Nasan he would be appointed Chief Judge.

Members from U. P. recalled yesterday's debate in their provincial legislative council on a cut motion raised by Mr. Chintamani and Mr Jagadish Prasad's answer that the matter rested with the Governor-General-in Council who is the appointing authority. There appeared to be resentment at the fact that the claims of a senior puisne judge of the Oudh Chief Court should be sought to be overlooked in order to bring in Justice Moss King of the Allahabad High Court.

The desirability of ascertaining the truth about the matter by a short notice question was discussed and it is likely that if Sir Harry Haig has no objection such question would be tabled.

HIS HEART IN "BLACK COUNTRY"

Earl Of Dudley On Madras Governorship

LONDON Mar. 23.

The Earl of Dudley, at a meeting of Dudley Unionist Association, gave quietus to the rumours regarding the governorship of Madras.

He said "My heart is in the black country and here I intend to remain."—Reuter.

BRUTAL CITY MURDER

Fatal Sequel To Alleged Quarrel Over Wife

A great stir was caused at Nagpada on Friday night when a Hindu woman and her daughter were stabbed by a Hindu and cries of "murder, murder" rent the air The woman succumbed to her injuries and the condition of the girl is also reported to be precarious.

ALLEGED STABBING.

It appears that Parvatibai Tukaram (33) and her daughter Audabai (18) were residing in a chawl at Agripada, when Krishna Ramji, the husband of Audabai, came there on Friday night to remove her to his home.

Some altercation took place, and it is alleged that Krishna Ramji stabbed Paravatibai in the abdomen and on several parts of the body.

The assailant thereafter, it is alleged also stabbed his wife inflicting serious injuries on her.

IN LOCKED ROOM.

When the neighbours rushed to the rescue of the unfortunate victims, the alleged assailant locked himself in the room. The Police then arrived on the scene, broke open the door and arrested Krishna Ramji and removed the two injured women to Hospital.

Parvatibai succumbed to her injuries soon after admission The condition of Audabai is reported to be precarious.

OIL BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 23.

The British Isles Oil Research Bill has been introduced in the House of Lords.

It is understood that the prompt action is the result of negotiations already progressing between British and foreign interests to exploit oil deposits in Britain.

U. S. AUTO-STRIKE SITUATION

Both Sides Anxiously Await President's Move

WASHINGTON, March 23.

Both sides in the auto-strike are watching the situation and anxiously awaiting a definite move by President Roosevelt to break the impasse. Labour is afraid lest the Unions should disregard the advice to postpone strike action.

It is indicated that there is only one course to avert the strike, namely, the pronouncement by the President that elections would be held to determine as to what Unions, the workers would choose to represent them in collective bargaining.

The co-ordinator, Mr. J. Bestman is expected to confer with railway managers and possibly the labour spokesmen in an effort to arbitrate the wages dispute.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' TRIAL ENDS

Four Sentenced To Terms Ranging From 15 Months To 3 Years

LEIPZIG, Mar. 23.

Four Communists were sentenced to terms ranging from 15 months to three years and the two others were acquitted of charges for possession for of cyanide of potassium.

It will be recalled that the six Communists were recently charged with high treason and possession, for criminal purposes, of eight lbs. of potassium cyanide described by experts as "sufficient poison for 18,000 people."

Police officers, who gave evidence in the Supreme Court of Leipzig in the polical part of the Reichstag fire trial, alleged the accused planned to poison food of the Storm Troops. The accused deny the guilt. There are 20 witnesses in the case.—Reuter.

FULL CITIZENSHIP FOR JEWS

VIENNA, Mar. 23.

The Hapsburgs Laws forbidding the return to Austria of members of the former ruling race, would not appear in the new constitution, declared Prince Starhemberg, the Heimwehr leader, addressing the Anglo-American Press Association.

Prince Starhemberg denounced methods of force against the Jews, who under the new constitution would be given a chance of full citizenship, and only driven out if they placed the interests of international jewry before the interests of Austria.—Reuter.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from candidates for service as BRANCH MANAGER and in SUBORDINATE capacities for a Branch Office to be opened at Bombay, of a leading Indian Life Assurance Company. Applications are to be sent before the 31st March, 1934, so as to reach: Box No. 2138, "Bombay Chronicle."

Readers' Views

Wanted Y. M. I. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter for surprise to learn that though many youth organisations chiefly representing various communities, flourish in the city, an association like the Young Men's Indian Association in Madras, is absent in Bombay.

The Y.M.I.A., in Madras is doing very useful work, and was formerly guided by the wise counsels of experienced leaders like the late Dr. Annie Besant. One cannot see any reason why a similar association cannot thrive in the city of Bombay which claims the foremost rank among the Indian cities as "Urbsb Prima in Indis."

The initiative in this direction must chiefly be with people of broader outlook extending beyond their own communities and who are in a position to give the lead both in matters of finance and programme. The matter has been moved by the "Bombay Chronicle" and the youths of the city who claim any breadth of vision must seek to come together. In the present circumstances, politics is not the only field of activity open to Indian youth, though it may, with some justification, occupy a major part of their time, without detriment to other needs of life.

If only the Youths of Bombay can recall what the European youngmen of the city had done a few years ago, by organising themselves, inviting opinions and seeking knowledge and enlightenment on various aspects of Indian social and political life, no one can deny the need for anorganisation like the Y.M.I.A.

Even bare humanitarian relief is no more urgent anywhere in the world, than it is in India at the present moment. The organisation of Indian youth today, means the organisation of future Indian society which has for its foundation no social custom or convention in keeping with the progressive times, unlike the societies of the more organised and progressive nations, in which every person is an organised unit.

It would only redound to the credit of the Indian social life in general and the Indian youth in particular, if an organisation like the Y.M.I.A., can be started and gradually extended to the various cities in the country.—Yours, etc.,

"R."

Next Year's Mayor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Mayoral election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is coming up in the next month. The convention which that august body scrupulously observed till the year before last was to elect a person from the community which had its turn. This convention was most regrettably broken last year, especially when it was the Europeans and Anglo-Indians' turn. By violating this rule the Corporation has not enhanced its prestige. It has shaken the confidence of the minority communities for expecting full justice from that body. It has harmed the principles of joint electorate and democracy. This body voluntarily followed this convention for so many years and broke it without any justification and ryhme or reason. On inquiring of the cause of this breach I was told by some councillor friends that Europeans and Anglo-Indians are few in number and they cannot expect to hold this dignity on behalf of an insignificant minority. Here was precisely the duty of the members of the majority communities to show goodwill and justice. Such a question was never raised in the past although their number has materially remained the same.

I hope and trust that the Corporation will rigidly adhere to its convention and give a direct lie that all artificial safeguards are unworkable without good will and honest understanding.—Yours, etc.,

I. S. PATEL.

Bombay, March 23.

New Duties

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The agitation to protest against the proposed imposition of an all-India excise on sugar and matches by the Government of India, is now gaining strength in Bombay. The Bombay Legislative Council has given a lead in the matter by unanimously passing an adjournment motion to discuss the budget proposals of the Central Government. This has been endorsed by the meeting of the citizens, convened by the Sheriff and presided by the Mayor of Bombay. The Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies have made representations to the Finance Member. Our legislators in the Assembly and the Council of State have put up a stiff fight against the Government. Thanks to the timely intervention and participation in the protest of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who had been to Delhi on a formal visit to see the Viceroy.

Unlike Bengal, Bombay has done all that could be done by way of retrenchment and reorganisation; it has reduced the number of the cabinet from seven to four.

Though an aggrieved party under the Meston Award, it has been regularly paying its contributions to the Central Exchequer.

As regards taxation, Bombay has taxed her people to the farthest limit of taxable capacity.

It has balanced her budget against so many odds.

Besides this, Bombay has to face the additional difficulty of the diversion of the trade from Bombay to the Kathiawar ports, which now threaten its prosperity.

Amidst these and other difficulties peculiar to the Presidency, Bombay was expecting, almost every moment, some concession at the hands of the Central Government. But, on the other hand, Government has gone out of its way to grant subvention to Bengal at the cost of Bombay. Bombay would not have grudged the wind-fall received by Bengal had it been at the expense of any other province. The favouritism shown to Bengal is really misplaced. The explanation of the Finance Member, that this is only a temporary measure, devised for the immediate relief, which may be revised next year, is a poor consolation to Bombay.

Yours, etc.,

—Yours, etc.,

G. V. MOKASHI.

Bombay, March 18.

Back To The Real Homeland

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I do not quite understand how we can demand reciprocity from the German Government when the Jewish doctors coming from Germany have been driven out of that country as non-Germans. However, the principle is correct. We should not acknowledge foreign degrees, unless our degrees are also accepted in foreign countr' In America, no foreign degrees are accepted and no professional man can carry out his duties there unless he first asses the 'Regents Examination' which is both written and oral. The examination is a short one, but searching.

Certainly, we have no objection to these homeless doctors from Germany as such. The culture of India is human enough to give the homeless a home and bread to the hungry. Our history proves it. The Parsis prove it. But let not these doctors who come here as refugees think and act as conquerors. Let them not think that because they have been born in Germany which has repudiated and disinherited them as sons of the soil they are Europeans. They are Orientals, and in Europe and elsewhere they claim to be orientals, pride themselves as such and desire a return to the land of their forefather, vide, the Zion Movement. Let them not forget they have been driven out from Germany because they are orientals.

Let them not claim a superiority complex because generations of miserable living as exiles in cold climates has whitened their skin. They are orientals and as such they have a special claim on our sympathy and hospitality.

If we are to believe Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Iyer, B.A., M.R.A.S., the son of late Sir Subramania Iyer, these Jewish doctors have come back to their real meland. Mr. Aiyer's research work indicates that Jews are Tamilians, and Hebrew is but an offspring and corruption of Tamil. Even Jerusalem is but a corruption of Tiru-salem-Holy Salem—the original Salem being in Madras.

From direct and indirect contact, it appears that these Jewish doctors, because of their whiter skin-often dark for Europe-their cylindrical clothing and language, which is not their mother tongue, desire to identify themselves with Europeans and give themselves a certain air of superiority and call themselves Germans, all of which is ridiculous in the circumstances and which must alienate any sympathy which we would naturally feel for them.

Let them conduct themselves reasonably and India will have no objection to them personally as refugees. They can practise, make money and live happily in the country of refuge, but they must not give themselves airs of superiority or look down on the Indian. If the Indian is not good enough for them, let them go elsewhere among peoples they think their equals. But they must not eat our salt and kick us. We owe them no obligations nor allegiance.

India is big enough to support a few dozen Jews, big enough to welcome them with open arms if they will co-operate with us, live with us on terms of equality and teach us anything if they can. But India is too small for even one refugee who gives himself airs of superiority.—Your etc.

A. R. R.

ANOTHER Rs. 10,000 SENT TO RAJEN BABU

He Wants Our Readers' Continued Support

Our readers have have now realised our hope of reaching a total collection of Rs. 2 lakhs. Mahatmaji in the message to our Special Earthquake Number says: "No one thinking of Bihar dare plead bad times for avoiding subscription to the Relief Fund."

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

On Thursday and Friday our readers contributed Rs. 620 and Rs. 229 respectively. This makes the total collections up-to-date Rs. 2,03,050. Another instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Babu Rajendraprasad on Friday making the total amount sent so far Rs. 2,00,904.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below list of contributed received on Thursday and Friday.

List of Earthquake Relief Fund Received on dated 22/3/34, Thursday, as below:—

Pushuke Ladha Patata	5 4
Amratlal Chunilal	5 0
Kantilal Sankalchand	20 0
Arvind Nanalal Patel Bhavnagarwalla	5 0
Motiram Toluram	11 0
T S Kotai	5 0
C P Hiranandani	10 0
Jamnadas	5 0
Raghunath Vinayak	5 0
Narandas Siramal	2 8
Late Dhankorbai Amthalal Parekh	1 4
B M Hiranandani	2 8
G H Hiranandani	2 8
Rochumal Ladharam	1 0
Techchand Kishanchand	1 0
Vinayak Balkrishna	2 8
Bhomaya Balaram	1 4
P N Mohile Ghatkopar	5 0
K G Mahtre, Prabhadini Agarbazar through Grain Dealers' Association	25 0
Chana Fund of the Staff of Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co., Solicitors	51 0
Collected by Aikyawardhak Mandal Keshav Naik's Chawl, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4. Rs.	6 8
V. V. Paranjpe	1 0
G. V. Bhagwat	2 0
Other Residents of the Chawl	3 8
	Rs. 6 8
Mulchand Joitaram Parmar	2 0
From One Gentleman as "Krishnarpan"	51 0
Vanmalibhai Haribhai Patel	20 0
N. Krishnamurthy, Secundarabad	3 0
One Short Advertiser of the "Bombay Samachar" Cambay	1 12
Virsen M. Kothari, through Dhangadra Seva Samiti	250 0
Staff of the Messrs. G. K. Parmer and Co.	18 8
In memory of my late father through R. N. Desai	101 0
Earthquake Relief Fund received on 23-3-34, Friday as below:—	
Hasmukhlal G.	1 0
Nathalal Chunilal	5 0
White God	1 0
R. Narasimhaiya	1 0
J. D. D.	10 0
M. N. Shah	1 0
P. Balasubramam	1 0
Ardesher Rustom Sheriar Irani Hyderabad (Sindh)	21 5
One Gentleman	3 0
Hari Krishna Gokhale as below:	
Rs. 10:	
Vasudevrao Damle	5 0
Vinayakrao Joglekar	1 0
Vamanrao Jogleker	1 0
Vaman K. Sathe	1 8
L. K. Nath and R. A. Ranade	1 8
	10 0
J. P. Sarkari as below Rs. 3:	
Driver J. P. Sarkari	1 0
Driver H. R. Wadia	1 0
Driver N. Burjorji	1 0
	3 0
Students of J. E. H. School Std. IV Alibag	2 2
Zaveri Nazubhai Kanabhai	101 0
Through 'Bombay Samachar' Ahmedabad Agent Kapilprasad Mahasukhbhai Dave as below:	
Mahasukhbhai Dave as below Rs. 70:	
Kantilal Ageshwar Dave	1 0
Soni Ramchandra Ganpat	1 0
Manilal Somchand	1 0
Tribhowan Kanjibhai Thaker	2 0
Shankerbhai Prabhudas	5 0
Manubhi R. Shah C/o. Asian Insurance	5 0
Manubhai P. Nanavati C/o. Asian Assurance	5 0
Trikamlal Harilal	10 0
Nagori Pole Fund as below:	
Nagori Lalbhai Girdharlal	11 0
Nagori Chimanlal Jamanadas	5 0
Nagori Mohanlal Harivalabh	5 0
Nagori Harilal Mulchand	5 0
Nagori Damodardas Jagmohan	3 0
Nagori Ranchhoddas Vandravan	3 0
Nagori Nandlal Motilal	2 0
Nagori Gordhandas Kalyandas	2 0
Nagori Bhogilal Mulchand	2 0
Patel Parshotam Kandas	1 0
One Gentleman	1 0
	Rs. 70 0

GANDHIJI GUIDES RELIEF COMMITTEE

Towards Closer Collaboration With Government

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 23.

Mr. Brett Relief Commissioner was an active participant in yesterday's meeting of the managing committee of the Central Relief Committee lasting for nearly three hours. Important exchange of ideas is understood to pave taken place.

Mr. Brett enlightened the members of the measures hitherto undertaken by the Government and their plans.

Gandhijee addressed at length and explained on what lines the Central Relief Committee should proceed. Yesterday's exchange of ideas is regarded as an earnest of closer collaboration between Government and the Relief Committee.

Gandhijee has been devoting himself actively all these days to relief problems and actively guiding the deliberations of the Managing Committee from day to day. As a result, the deliberations the details of organization as well as the lines of work are on fair way of being put on proper basis.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANTS.

Apart from Mr. Gupta who is appointed the Chief Auditor Prof. C. Kumarappa has been appointed internal auditor and is keeping closest watch over the accounts.

Sjt. Sarangdhar Sinha, a well-known public worker is appointed a Chief Accountant. Sjt. Baldeva Sahay, advocate, is preparing a memorandum for registration of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

Among the regulations framed so far is one laying down that no person other than those authorised by the Managing Committee and acting within the authority so conferred shall have authority to give receipts for money, or goods or to sign any cheque's or to enter into any contract so as to impose thereby any liability on the Committee.

PROPOSAL TO START BANK.

Other matters that have received serious consideration and are yet before the committee are a scheme of Seth Achel Singh of Agra for starting a bank for giving loans to the people of the stricken areas, as also a scheme of Mr. Bhupendra Chandra Lahiri for settling the homeless people in the districts of East Bengal.

BUY KHADDAR

(Continued from page 6).

comed the supplemental income through spinning that was brought to them through Gandhiji's efforts, and who have stuck to the charkha these ten years, now find that with the fall in prices of agricultural produce, the spinning income has become even a more important addition than it was before to the family earnings. Something has happened which has plunged most of our agricultural families deep in debt and the misery consequent thereof. The annual family budget of these people is unable to provide for redemption from these debts and is often, even otherwise a deficit budget. The deficit is not shown in the shape of a statement of accounts but is converted into lower vitality, squalor and misery. This results in general depression in all trades and industries in the country.

Fallacy of Labour-Saving

It would be a fatal blunder to take what has been done in the Western countries as the last word in correct conduct either of private or public affairs. It is easy to produce vast quantities of cloth in power-mills. But so long as machine production is owned and managed by a few capitalists, it must produce unemployment and consequent starvation and misery among families that cannot leave their village homes. The fact that capitalists' machinery saves manual labour is no compensation to those that suffer in poverty in the villages, where as a result of the labour-saving machinery, the charkhas and the looms are killed out and are being killed. It is not real national wealth, if instead of being distributed justly and evenly over the entire population wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few capitalists. The case for khadi has not been met except by over-looking these obvious truths, and by use of vague terms like saving of labour and time, without caring to realise for whom they are saved and whom the saving benefits.

You Cannot Escape The Burden

You cannot solve human misery by merely shutting your eyes to it. Our semi-starved rural families must, if they all not to be killed out, be supported somehow. If you will not support the khadi programme which gives the peasant families a supplementary income, these families are bound, in one way or another, to be a burden on the tax-payer and therefore on you. We will have to support their existence somehow and cannot escape the burden.

Slogan Of Cheapness.

Talking of cheapness, do we always run life in the cheapest way? We spend relatively very large amounts on several things dictated by sentiment. If you examine your family expenditure for a year, you will find ever so many items of expense merely because of sentiment, tradition, culture or religion. You ought to add the recognition of rural spinner's and the rural weaver's wants to the list of sentiments that you should respect in the conduct of your life. It is unpatriotic to spend a large amount over a wedding or a funeral or in the purchase of cars, furniture and gew-gaws, but to grudge to pay the extra price one has to pay for hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

Caution.

Khadi business does not yield to the private merchant those returns which in good years other lines of business were giving. He is, therefore, strongly tempted to decry khadi and to take up business in mill yarn and mill cloth and carry on an insidious propaganda against khadi, and where he deals in khadi also, to mix up khadi with mill yarn goods. The public cannot be too careful therefore in the purchase of khadi. It is safest to buy one's requirements at certified depots only and not where all kinds of cloth are available including khadi.

Pratap Singh, one of the chief contestants in the Wrestling Tournament to be held at Dadar Tram-Terminus to-day (Saturday).

COL. HARRISON'S NEW APPOINTMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 22.

Colonel J.M.R. Harrison has been selected for the appointment of Major-General of Royal Artillery, Army Headquarters, in India, effective from March, 1935, in succession to Major-General Newcombe.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Right Decision

Many great events of the world have taken place as the result of some prompt decisions taken on the spur of the moment. Empires have been lost and won by the promptitude of action taken. The same thing can be said about the prompt action taken by the Mayor on Thursday in giving his casting vote against the proposition for the postponement of the consideration of the resolution regarding the presentation to the Corporation of an oil painting of the late Syt. Vithalbhai Patel, its past president. There was a tie of 32 against 32 If the Mayor had given his vote in favour of the postponement, the matter would have remained in abeyance for some months with indefinite result. The Mayor's prompt step, however, enabled all admirers of the deceased patriot to go in the spirit of rejoicing and with shouts of joy.

Guide To Bombay

In spite of numerous handicaps during the past couple of years Bombay has advanced much in regard to its industry, education, art and civic life and a book giving information in all details as the one just before us was a necessity (Taraporewalla's Guide to Bombay and Poona D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Fort, Bombay, Price Rs. 3|-). Numerous Guides of Bombay have so far been published. But the present one just issued by Messrs. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., contains detailed information about many things that one would like to know about Bombay and Poona. There are some institutions like the Press, for instance, which have been ignored. The book is published as a souvenir of the twenty-first meeting of the Indian Science Congress held early this year in Bombay. Every care seems to have been taken by the publishers to make the publication as authoritative and useful as possible. The articles included in the publication giving information on different subjects have been written by those who have specially studied the subject. The book which contains over 300 pages, in addition to various maps, has been divided into several chapters arranged in a convenient and useful manner. The book is a very useful publication and should find a place in every office and library. It is priced at Rs. 3|- which is a bit high.

SERVICE AND SACRIFICE ARE NEED OF HOUR

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, March 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, in the press statement says: "The meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee on the 18th March was convened for the purpose of reorganising it and placing the work of relief in hand of a Committee enjoying an all-India status. The catastrophe in Bihar has created a situation which, we felt, could be tackled only by getting the assistance and support of the country as a whole. Government too has taken a similar view of it and the Government of India has treated it as an All-India concern and helped the local Government with funds and otherwise.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee, as originally formed, was a local Committee and it soon realised that it was in the interest of the work of relief that it should reconstitute itself by taking on it members from all parts of the country and particularly from amongst the large donors. The Managing Committee, which has now been formed, is also an All-India Committee to which gentlemen of note from other provinces have been appointed. This body has been sitting from day to day considering measures of relief. Its deliberations are naturally prolonged, as details have to be considered and the lines of work laid down.

The difficulty which the original Committee had to face, is confronting the Managing Committee also and it has to decide how best funds are to be utilised from amongst the several items of work to which funds can be devoted. The Committee has to choose which to take up, and to that extent it can go in a particular line. Elected work is not easy in any case and its difficulty is enhanced when it has to choose between the various equally deserving items of relief.

We had invited representatives of all relief organisations to meet Gandhiji on the 21st March and from their reports it appeared how each had tried to render help to the sufferers. The B. C. R. C. has to evolve and apply a plan to avoid all overlapping and duplication and it has also accordingly to decide to take up the items in which there is the least chance of overlapping and also of discrimination. It is hoped, however, that the committee will be in a position to fix up some definite programme within the next few days before it disperses after its first sittings.

But whatever the Managing Committee decides and whatever help it is able to render, the fact remains that the people who have suffered have to help themselves and there can be no reconstruction without such self-help and self-reliance on the part of the sufferers. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and Maulana Abul Khalam Azad, all laid stress in their speeches before the mammoth gathering in Patna City the other day on this aspect and it is as well to reiterate that it is beyond the resources of any relief organisation, including the Government to make up all that nature has destroyed. They can only help to mitigate the suffering and reduce the misery to a certain extent and they are doing their best in that direction.

Mahatmaji is staying with us to help us with his advice and guidance. Pandit Malaviyaji has gone to visit some of the affected parts. Mahatmaji will be going out again to visit the parts he has not yet seen. We can count on the support of the country generally for the relief work. But the people of this province, both those who have suffered and those who have been fortunate enough to escape, have to remember that the first duty is theirs,—of those who have suffered to muster courage and fight and conquer the calamity, of those who have escaped the disaster to help their unfortunate brethren.

Again, even amongst the sufferers, there are many whose lot is much better than that of others. They too owe a duty. The Committee expects all to realise this and to help it to carry on relief. Biharis cannot and ought not to look on, while others are doing so much for their brethren. The need of the hour is fellow-feeling and sacrifice and service for the sufferers.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, the Rama Navami festival will be celebrated from to-day (Saturday) at the specially erected beautiful mandap on the top of Ghaswalla Building, Parel.

STOP PRESS

FUNDS FROM OXFORD.

PATNA, March 23.

Mahatma Gandhi has received £100 by cable from Mr. M. S. Sundaram, on behalf of Indian Majlis, Oxford. Forwarding the remittance the sender says: "This contribution from Oxford is a token of genuine goodwill and friendliness on the part of the youth of England. It will be very appropriate to devote a small sum for the relief of the poor school children, but you may utilise it in whatever way you think fit."

£38/7 has been received from Miss A. Maude Royden, the amount representing collection made at Guild House.

"I have the fullest confidence that under your personal guidance everything will be done to meet the situation in Bihar" says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, March 24.

The French Memorandum replying to the British Disarmament Note agrees with the British contention that reconciliation of the French and German standpoints is an essential condition to general agreement. It declares in its anxiety to reconcile two standpoints, the British Government associated itself with the immediate reductions of Armaments imposed on certain Powers and immediate increases granted to other powers.

The memorandum concludes the League of Nations to which France is faithfully attached remains the only organisation capable of affording joint guarantee for peace. Therefore, it welcomes the British proposal making the return of Germany to the League as an essential condition to the Disarmament convention.—Reuter

Days Of Half-Anna Letters Gone For Ever

ASSEMBLY DEBATES NEW POSTAL RATES

Gour Asks Govt. Not "To Hoodwink Public With So-Called Concessions"

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The schedule in the Finance Bill regarding the postal rates was under discussion, when Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, moved that the time allowed to the Select Committee on the Cotton Textile Protection Bill to submit their report, be extended by a week.

The House agreed to the proposal.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved an amendment to the effect that for letters not exceeding one tola, the charge should be one anna instead of an anna for half a tola. He pointed out the difficulty in this connection of villagers for whom it would be very difficult to keep within the limits of half a tola owing to the fact that they could not procure thin paper and used envelopes of thick brown paper that were usually available in villages. There was the further difficulty of the department weighing every letter to ascertain whether the exact postage stamps had been affixed.

Mr. Mahapatra said that only the rich would benefit by these reduced rates.

Mr. Sitarama Raju supported the amendment.

Sir D'arcy Lindsay deprecated any attempts to reduce the postal revenue, which should be regarded as a commercial undertaking.

The House then rose for lunch.

LIMIT OF REDUCTION.

Sir Frank Noyce, the Member for Posts and Telegraphs, said that the reduction proposed was the utmost limit to which the Government could go in the present financial condition. The Government was doing its best to bring about financial equilibrium in the department.

CHARGES REPUDIATED.

Sir Frank Noyce said that there was no foundation to the charge that the retrenchment was mostly made in the lower ranks. This was clear from the fact that of the 507 gazetted officers as many as 85 had been retrenched. He repudiated the statement that the losses of the telegraph department were met from funds of the postal department. He said that the postal department and the telegraph, telephone and radio departments were so interlinked that the profit of the one was sometimes made at the expense of the other, but the government was taking all possible measures to allocate properly the working expenses to the respective departments and he promised to place this matter before the Inquiry Committee for further investigation.

NOT ILLUSORY.

Turning to Mr. Maswood Ahmed's amendment, Sir Frank Noyce emphasised that the reduction in rates was not illusory as the government would suffer a loss of 27 lakhs if the amendments were accepted. The day for the reduction in the rate on postcards would be delayed much longer. He appealed to the House to allow the Government to go ahead with the present experiment and if they succeeded, then to think furthrr ahead.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, supporting the amendment, said that the proposed rates would cause many persons to pay heavy penalties for a very slight increase in the weight of envelopes.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda and Mr. S. C. Mitra strongly supported, while Mr. A. Hoon was prepared to accept whatever little concession was offered.

DON'T HOODWINK PUBLIC.

Sir Harisingh Gour reminded those who recalled the half tola letters of 30 years ago of the numerous complaints, not only from the public, but also from various officials themselves who complained of the great difficulty in reading letters written on tissue paper perforated into bits with ink oozing out during the monsoon. (laughter). It was with the idea of removing this difficulty that the higher weight was introduced. He advised the Government to make an honest effort and a fair experiment and not to hoodwink the public with the so-called concessions.

The amendment was put to vote and lost by 49 votes to 37.

Two more amendments, similar in character, were rejected.

Replying to one of them Sir Frank Noyce said that the post offices would not meticulously waigh every envelope and levy a penalty for the minute increase.

NO HOPE OF HALF-ANNA COVER

Mr. Amarnath Dutt moved the amendment suggesting that initial postage on envelopes should be six pies.

Sir Frank Noyce said that it would cost the Government a crore and a half to put the suggestion into effect. There was no hope any time of reverting to half anna letter.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Jog next moved that a letter addressed to a local addressee should be carried for half an anna.

Sir Frank Noyce said that the amendment if accepted would go against the accepted principle of uniform rates all over India.

NO LOSS, BUT GAIN.

Mr. Jadhav supporting the amendment said that there would be such an increase in the number of letters for the local delivery that the department would make profits rather than loss as anticipated by Sir Frank Noyce.

Sir Hari Singh Gour gave instances of cases in Bombay where many local delivery agencies had sprung up, necessitating the Government to make a declaration that the delivery of letters was a Government monopoly. If postage rates were reduced for the local delivery, no such agency would come into being.

Sir Darcy Lindsay did not agree with Sir Hari Singh Gour that the local deliveries through messengers was in any way cheap.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya suggested to try experiments in a few selected towns.

Mr. Maswood Ahmad on the other hand thought that without any great difficulty local deliveries could be applied both to large towns and villages. While on the one hand they could get more revenue, on the other it involved no extra labour or expenditure, he said.

GOVT. CAN'T TRY IT.

Mr. S. P. Verma, Financial Adviser to Posts and Telegraphs said that if the amendment was accepted they would be defeating the very purpose of uniform rates for all distances. Government did not feel justified, in the present state of its finances, to try the experiment on the lines suggested by the amendment.

Dr. Ziauddin and Mr. Amarnath Dutt felt that the experiment could be easily followed.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

EXPEDITE BUSINESS.

In view of the fact that tomorrow and Monday were holidays, Sir George Schuster impressed upon the House the necessity of both the Finance and Salt Bills being passed before Tuesday, so that they could be placed before the Council of State and passed into law before March 31. Unfortunately there were several holidays during the next week also. He said that if at least all the amendments could be gone through the third reading of the Finance Bill could be had on Tuesday. Therefore, he requested the President to direct the House to sit till late in the evening or after dinner if possible.

ENORMOUS STRAIN.

Mr. Ramswami Mudaliar explaind the difficulties of the members who sat since nine in the morning, both in Select Committee and in the House. He said that it entailed an enormous strain on them and it was really impossible to-day to sit either late or after dinner.

Mr. Neogy agreed with Mr. Mudaliar.

Several members spoke both for and against the proposal and a few others suggested that the House should sit on Sunday.

AFTER DINNER SITTING.

The President said that, in view of the two chief Opposition Parties being opposed to the suggestion of sitting late to-day, it would not be fair at this late stage to make any alteration in the programme. However, he warned the House that the House would sit from ten in the morning on Tuesday and, if the Finance Bill was not passed before the House rose, they should have a sitting after dinner.

REDUCED CARD RATES.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt moved that a single post card should be sold for two pies and a reply post card for four pies (Voices-pices or pies). Mr. Dutta: There is nothing to laugh at in this poor country. When agricultural prices had fallen by half and the incomes from professions and of traders had dwindled down, it was but proper that the price of the post card should also be lowered in keeping with the poverty of the country.

Dr. Ziauddin said that he would support the amendment not on the ground of poverty, but of his eyes.

Mr. Maswood Ahmad said that the suggestion was not a workable one as pies were not in circulation.

Sir Frank Noyce added to this argument by saying that the department would lose 153 lakhs.

The motion was rejected.

The House was discussing Mr. Maswood Ahmad's amendment for lowering postage on post cards to half-an-anna and the reply post cards to one anna, when the Assembly rose for the day.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK.

Sir B. L. Mitter in making a statement on the business of the next week said that it was hoped to conclude the Finance Bill and the Salt Additional Import Duty (extending) Bill on Tuesday. (Voices-Only hoped; Laughter). Thereafter certain supplementary estimates would be followed by motions for reference to the Select Committee of the Bill to impose excise duty on matches and sugar. On the conclusion of these motions the House would take into consideration the Indian States (Protection) Bill as reported by the Select Committee. A.P.

BHAVNAGAR HOSPITAL EXTENSION

The Hon. Mr. C. Latimer, Agent to the Governor-General in the Western India States, laid the foundation-stone of the extension of the Sir Takhtasinhji Hospital at Bhavnagar on March 16, in the presence of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and several other distinguished persons.

GOVT.'S ULTIMATUM TO RATNAGIRI CITY FATHERS

Public Protest Against Threat Of Stoppage Of Water Supply

RATNAGIRI, March 22.

Great excitement prevails in Ratnagiri as a result of the threat of the local Government to cut off the water supply of the Municipal area. The controversy dates back to several years.

The present Water-Works of Ratnagiri were repaired in the year 1909 at a cost of about Rs. 78,000. The public of Ratnagiri "being very poor" the Government then decided to treat them very liberally by consenting to bear the whole debt incurred for that purpose. The Municipality had, therefore, to pay an annual contribution of Rs. 500 which it continued to pay till the year 1920 when on the recommendation of the then Collector, and Commissioner the Municipality began to pay Rs. 1000 annually. The tax per "connection" had to be increased from 6 to 9 Rupees as a result of this increase.

REVISED AGAIN AND AGAIN.

In 1925 Government proposed to repair the said Water-Works and so they asked the Municipality whether it would agree to pay Rs. 1500 as the annual water contribution in view of an increased supply of water that the citizens might get. The Municipality consented. The repairs, however, were actually carried out in the year 1931-32 involving an expenditure of about Rs. 61,000. While the work of repairs was in progress, Government made a revised demand of Rs. 2000 annually from the Municipality considering the large amount of expense incurred and finally after the completion of the repairs Government revised this demand by asking the Municipality to contribute Rs. 3000 annually. This figure was arrived at by Government on a consideration of 'pro forma' accounts.

The Municipality, however, signified its unwillingness to consent to this proposal, adhering to its previous offer of Rs. 15000 per year. Government did not agree to this proposal and after prolonged negotiations Government have given an "ultimatum" to the Municipality that they would stop the supply of pipe, water altogether from the 1st of April next.

PUBLIC PROTEST.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Ratnagiri was held under the Presidency of Mr. N. M. Madrekar, pleader, in the Victoria Memorial Hall to protest against the attitude of Government in making an "unreasonably heavy demand from the Municipality, thus putting the poor citizens to great hardship."—A.P.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN CIGARETTE INDUSTRY

Indigenous Manufacturers Must Be Given Fair Competitive Conditions, Says Schuster

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Assembly passed Mr Maswood Ahmed's amendment relating to duty on Cigarettes and unmanufactured tobacco.—A. P.

EARLIER.

The Governor-General's previous sanction having been accorded, Mr. Maswood Ahmed has tabled the following amendment for discussion in the Assembly today:—

"That for part (a) of subclause (1) of clause 3 of the Bill the following be substituted:—(a) for item number 37-a, the following item shall be substituted, namely, 37-a Cigarettes, 'ad valorem' 25 per cent and in addition either Rs. 8|2|0 per thousand or Rs. 3|4|0 per pound, whichever is higher.

"That for part (c) of subclause (1) of clause 3 of the Bill the following be substituted:—(c) for item number 221 the folloing item shall be substituted, namely, 221, Tobacco unmanufactured per pound Rs. 3|4 and Rs. 2|12."

It may be mentioned that the above changes as well as all the other changes introduced by the Finance Bill will come into operation after the Bill is passed by the Central Legislature and assented to by the Governor-General.—A.P.

Further amendments to the Finance Bill were taken up when the Assembly met to-day.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved that the export duty on skins be abolished. He quoted figures which showed that India's export of skins to America was continually declining and he expressed the fear that our market would be completely replaced by Africa, whose exports to America had increased from 3 to 9 per cent. It would be difficult to regain our markets if once we lost them, he said.

UNWISE TO ENCOURAGE EXPORTS

Mr. Jadav opposing the amendment, said that there was no evidence to show that unused quantities of skins were going waste. It was unwise on the part of the Government to encourage exports at the cost of the tanneries which were in an infant stage.

Mr. G. Morgan said that his constituency had definitely urged the abolition of the duty. He quoted the resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, passed on 9th January last, urging the removal of the duty. Proceeding, he said that India's exports to the United States, our largest buyers, had declined by 28 per cent on account of intense competition from foreign countries and there was indication that India's trade in skins was going from bad to worse.

Mr. Abdulla Haroon strongly supported the amendment.

SCHUSTER'S SYMPATHY.

Sir George Schuster said that he had a good deal of sympathy with those who urged the removal of the export duty but he emphasised that hides and skins could not be placed on the same level. In the case of skins, on the one hand, the Government did not feel that danger to its export trade was serious and, on the other hand, they had seriously to think of losing Rs. 15 lakhs revenue.

WATCHING SITUATION

Concluding, Sir George Schuster said, "We propose to take action on the recommendations of the Hide Cess Committee. We will certainly watch the situation very carefully and if we are really convinced that our export duty was having a decisive effect in holding up exports of skins and was really endangering the market for skins, then I have no hesitation in saying that the loss of Rs. 15 lakhs revenue would would not be a consideration, which would deter us from taking the necessary action. (Applause).

Mr. Maswood Ahmed withdrew the amendment.

DUTY ON CIGARETTES

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved the amendments relating to duty on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco.

Mr. Morgan wanted the position regarding the surcharge to be made clear.

Sir George Schuster replied that Mr. Morgan was under a misapprehension. He said: "This is one of the cases in which surcharge becomes past history. We are imposing consolidated rates. I can give Mr. Morgan the assurance that he wants, that our present intention is that the duty on raw tobacco and duty on imported cigarettes shall be kept in definite relation to each other. That is the basis of our proposals, so as to give the people, who make cigarettes in India, fair competitive conditions."

Sir George Schuster expressed greatefulness to the Opposition and admitted that the revised proposals were better than those proposed originally by the Government. There would certainly be more revenue for the Government and the estimate of Rs. 30 lakhs was more certain to be realised under the new proposals. If, however, the duties led to greater use of Indian tobacco than the revenues would be reduced.

Sir George Schuster added: "I would invite members to consider how the revenue has been falling rapidly as a result of the development of tobacco and local manufacture of cigarettes. I personally take the view that consumption of tobacco is a legitimate object for taxation.

Both the amendments of Mr. Maswood Ahmed were passed unanimously.

LONG-TERM LOANS TO LAND OWNERS

Madras Council Passes 3rd Reading Of Co-op. Land Mortgage Banks Bill

MADRAS, March 23

On February 28 the total number of prisoners convicted in connection with civil disobedience in the jails in the presidency, numbered 77 said the Law Member in reply to a question in the Madras Council to-day.

The House passed without division the third reading of the bill to facilitate the working of the co-operative land mortagage banks in he presidency, which provides long term loans to owners of land to enable them to discharge their debts and carry out agricultural and other improvements.

The House voted supplementary grants aggregating a total of four lakhs on reserved and transferred subjects.—A. P.

DHARAVI MURDER MYSTERY

Husband Confesses Murder Of Wife And Retracts Previous Statement

"Death by homicidal injuries inflicted on her neck by means of a knife" was the verdict of the Jurors at the inquest which was concluded on Friday, over the body of the Madrasi Nadar woman Mailamma, who was found dead along with her husband Ponniah Nadar with stab wounds all over the neck on the night of 8th January last at Dharavi Maidan.

It will be remembered that Ponniah Nadar had charged three of his wife's relatives with the crime when examined by a Magistrate while he was being treated at the K. E. M. Hospital.

Before the Coroner, however, Ponniah Nadar deposed that he himself stabbed his wife after taking her to a deserted spot near Dharavi Maidan, and that his previous statement before the Magistrate at the Hospital was untrue.

In the course of the examination, in spite of the warning by the Coroner that his deposition might be used in other courts and should be voluntary, Ponniah Nadar persisted in repudiating his former statements and confessed to having murdered his wife. In the examination he also alleged that his wife was in criminal intimacy with the second suspect, Thanga Swami Nadar who was formerly charged by the accused with having stabbed his wife.

Ponniah Nadar also accused the three suspects of having administered poison to him through his wife two days before the day of the murder and of having persecuted him by their demand of Rs. 25 on threats to his life. Though in the early part of the examination Ponniah Nadar said that the third suspect Swami Nadar had practised "black art" on him and ordered him and his wife to follow him to the place of the murder, the deposition was later contradicted by the admission that only he and his wife were at the place of the murder.

On his evidence, therefore, the three accused were exhonerated of the crime and found innocent of the same by the Jurors and the Coroner. The verdict also mentions that the Police might take such action as might be deemed necessary considering the deposition of Ponniah Nadar, referred to by the Coroner as "very highly incriminatory."

Ponniah Nadar also stated that after having been administered poison through his wife, he felt "mad-like" and disgusted with life and that, therefore he decided on the murder and to commit suicide himself rather than live with his guilty wife who had betrayed him.

JUDGMENT IN "FREE PRESS" JOURNAL" CASE

(Continued from page 18.)

teers, which coaxed the accused into the belief that there was a subtratum of truth in the report published by them on May 19, and observed that he did not believe the story set up by the three Police Constables, which was contradicted by a Sub-Inspector of Police.

"Not Reliable."

Referring to the evidence of Khawja Gulam Mahomed, a Nationalist Muslim and Dr. Mazharullah Gour, M.D. of Washington, the Magistrate observed it appeared that Khawja Gulam Mahomed had sent a communication to the "Ahrar" alleging that he had been assaulted by Muslim Volunteers but in the Khilafat dated 23rd May, 1932 he had published a letter stating that the public should not understand that by volunteers he had meant 'volunteers of the Khilafat". Similarly although Dr. Gour and two others had caused a letter to be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on May 21, 1932 that they had been surrounded and assaulted by Khilafat Volunteers, but in cross-examination Dr. Gour had withdrawn that statement and had said "I was satisfied Maulana Irfan had nothing to do with the matter. There were some persons in uniform and I inferred they were Khilafat Volunteers." The Magistrate also pointed out the contradictions in the evidence of Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha and said that in his opinion, like Khwaja Gulam Ahmed and Dr. Gour, Mr. Mitha was a Nationalist Muslim and as the complainant had condemned the activities of Nationalist Muslims in the Khilafat for siding with the Congress workers and thus causing disruption in the Muslim ranks, these witnesses could not be expected to be impartial. Their demeanour, the Magistrate, observed, was such as to create an impression on his mind that they bore hostility towards the complainant, and the Magistrate therefore said he "did not consider them reliable."

It was, however, argued on behalf of the accused that it was immaterial whether these incidents were true or false so long as they could show that they were justified in publishing the report. This argument was unsound and could not be seriously advanced for it could encourage irresponsible persons to make all sorts of allegations and when exposed to prosecutions induced them to adduce evidence of rumours in which there might not be a particle of truth.

The magistrate held that the accused had not made out a case of good faith nor that the publication of the report was for the public good and therefore they were responsible, provided that it was defamatory of the complainant.

Complainant Not Defamed

The Magistrate relied on the finding of a Madras case in which the President of the Madras Municipality had alleged that the accused in that case published certain untrue and defamatory statements concerning the acting Health Officer of that Municipality and its subordinate officers for whose working the complainant was directly responsible. In the present case the complainant was not directly responsible for the behaviour and character of the Khilafat volunteers nor for the Khilafat Committee and although the complainant said that whenever the word Khilafat was used he was involved, it could not be said by any stretch of imagination that if he was defamed, the Khilafat volunteers and the Khilafat Committee were defamed. The complainant had admitted that he filed the case in his personal capacity and assuming that the report was defamatory of the Khilafat volunteers and the Khilafat Committee, the case presented features similar to those in the Madras case. His Worship therefore held that the statements contained in the report were incapable of bearing an interpretation which made them defamatory of the complainant and therefore found that the complainant was not the aggrieved person within the meaning of the section and accordingly ordered the acquittal of the accused on the first charge.

Unfair Comment

Referring to the second charge, His Worship held that the letter of Mr. Mitha was not a fair comment on the urgent need for the cessation of hostilities between the two communities. It was an uncalled-for attack by a man of no importance, whose fast, it would be absurd to suggest, was a matter of public interest. In that letter it was stated that the complainant was "beyond repair" and at "lost soul," which the accused explained should not be understood in the moral or in the theological sense, but that it should be interpreted to mean that the complainant was a lost leader. His Worship remarked that he had no doubt in his mind that by publishing the letter the accused intended to cause harm to the complainant and that they had failed to make out that they had acted in good faith and for the public good. He therefore convicted them on the second charge.

Peace Committee Incident

With regard to the third charge the complainant had admitted, said the Magistrate, that the Peace Committee was a farce and that he damned it and left the hall. It could not be denied that the questions which the members of the Peace Committee were called upon to discuss were of considerable importance in view of the state of affairs existing in the City at that time, and a substantially accurate report of what each member said in connection with the incidents arising out of the disturbance in May 1932 were matters of public interest. In publishing the report of the incident that occurred when the complainant left the hall, the accused, accordnng to the Magistrate, acted in good faith and for the public good and were entitled to claim the privilege provided in the exceptions of the section. He therefore acquited the accused on the third charge.

On the second charge the Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default three weeks simple imprisonment.

Hyderabad (Dn.) Mar. 23.—Precautions are being taken to prevent an outbreak of meningitis, which is suspected to have reached Hyderabad.—A P.

KATHIAWAR MENACE TO BOMBAY'S TRADE SUPREMACY

Seeds Traders Want Govt. To Take Immediate Action

Mr. R. S. Patel Asst. Secretary the Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay writes:—

Next to cotton, Grain and Seeds occupy the second important place in the Export list of the Port of Bombay. Government are no doubt aware of the repeated complaints of the Commercial community—both Indian and European—about the successive increases and surcharges registered in the Port charges of Bombay since 1920. My Committee submit, with great emphasis, that the burden of the Bombay Port Trust charges in general land in particular on the Seeds and Grain trade has bbeen so heavy that it is seeking new outlets in more economical channels such as Kathiawar Ports and Marmagoa.

WARE-HOUSING.

Over and above comparatively low Port charges, it is reported that merchants in most of the Kathiawar Ports get free warehousing accomodation or accommodation at quite nominal rents, financial assistance in the shape of loans at very low rates of interest and benefit of minimum Railway freights on Kathiawar State Railways. In these depressed days when business is done on very slender margins of profits, if there are any, even the slightest reduction in Port Trust and other handling charges would deflect trade to other cheaper and more economical channels. My Committee would impress upon the Government that this has precisely what has happened and is bound to continue even to a greater degree in the very near future in the Seeds and Grain trade of Bombay.

UNBEARABLE FREIGHT CHARGES.

Another important reason which is responsible to no small extent for this diversion of trade, is heavy railway freights on Seeds and Grain charged by the two Railways serving Bombay namely B. B. & C. I. Rly., and G. I. P. Rly. Railway freights on these lines have considerably increased since 1919. It may well be pointed out in this connection that on account of catastrophic fall in prices of all Seeds and in particular Groundnuts, railway freights on the same on the basis of present rate works out about 25 to 30 per cent. or even more in some cases of their value. My Committee beg, therefore, to submit that the burden of the railway freights charged by B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways on Seeds has become simply unbearable, and has largely contributed to deflecting its trade to Kathiawar Forts, Marmagoa and other British Ports.

LICENSE FEE.

There is also one minor point to which my Committee would like to refer. They refer to the recent imposition of License fee of Rs. 50 per annum for each godown for storing Oilseeds, by the Bombay Municipality. This imposition, my Committee contend is an additional burden in these depressed times, and adds to the already heavy charges that the Seeds trade has to bear. My Committee therefore, request Government to urge the Bombay Municipality to remove this burden.

WANTED GOVT. ACTION.

In view of the fact that this diversion of Seeds and Grain trade to other Ports affects the larger problem, namely, the prosperity and pre-eminent position of Bombay, as a Port, my Committee have addressed this representation to Government, and would request them to urge the Bombay Port Trust and the local Railways to reduce their Port charges and Railway freights respectively to a level that the trade can bear, and thus help not only to restore, but also to maintain the prosperity and pre-eminence of the Port of Bombay.

IDEAL DIET FOR CHILDREN

Bombay Doctors Conduct Parallel Investigation

Lady Brabourne, who presided at the annual meetings of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and of the Bombay branch of that body held on Thursday morning in the Committee room of the Secretariat, urged the amalgamation of the Association with the Infant Welfare Society for the good of child welfare as a whole. This amalgamation might involve some sacrifice of individually on the part of these two bodies, but they must bear in mind, said her Excellency, that they were working for the alleviation of suffering of the women and children in the Presidency.

Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director Haffkine Institute, Parel, in seconding the proposal for the adoption of the annual report of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week, referred to the dietary research work that is being carried on at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home at Matunga, by Dr. H. V. Tilak, one of the honorary secretaries of the association. Lt.-Col. Sokhey said:—

Among people who are well off and consequently have enough money to buy any foodstuffs they like, the choice of a diet may safely be left to the individual taste if the guiding principle of procuring as great a variety of food-stuffs as possible is adhered to. But in India the largest proportion of the people are too poor to buy enough food at all and the little food that is bought is restricted in variety, a new problem arises. The question in India is not what is the ideal diet? Though the constitution of an ideal diet is well understood it is beyond the reach of the largest majority of the people. The question is what is the best that slender means can provide?

DR. TILAK'S RESEARCH.

This is the problem your very able and energetic honorary secretary Dr. Tilak has taken up for investigation. The authorities of the B. J. Home which houses about 120 children of different ages have been good enough to offer facilities to Dr. Tilak for this work. In this home a sum of Rs. 4 per child per month is available for food. Dr. Tilak using the best scientific knowledge has drawn up a dietary for these children consisting of the most nutritious foodstuffs that this money can buy. In this dietary he makes good use of protein and sprouted grain as a source of vitamin A and C. As far as can be judged from these records the children are thriving on this diet.

Ever since the beginning of this enquiry Dr. Tilak has been in touch with me as I am keenly interested in the work. We now feel that the value of this research can be enhanced if a parallel investigation is carried on in another home having children of the same age group and drawn from the same classes. In the second investigation 60 per cent. of the protein of the diet of the children should be of animal origin. The protein of the B. J. Home is drawn mostly from vegetable sources.

It is of the greatest importance to conduct this parallel research and spend a little money. It will decide whether the more expensive animal protein is after all necessary. It may not be, and cheaper varieties of foodstuffs may be enough. But this can be decided only by some such enquiry as I recommend.

DRINK SUGARCANE JUICE.

Dr. H. V. Tilak, in supporting the adoption of the report said:—

Mr. A. K. B. Cazi, Nutrition Assistant to the Live Stock Expert to Government of Bombay, drew my attention to the necessity of propaganda in favour of a wider use of fresh sugar cane juice during hot season. This cheap cooling drink does not seem to be popular in the respectable restaurants and teashops. The juice is not only nourishing, but it contains salts of iron, copper, etc., so vital to the needs of the body. A wider use of this beverage will incidentally help the agriculturists. I, therefore, issued a circular to some of the restaurants in Bombay and outside pointing out to them the virtues of this juice and the ways by which its sale may be made a paying proposition. I am glad to state that some of the restaurants have taken up the idea.

I am glad to announce that the Government of Bombay have been pleased to give us a special grant of Rs. 3,000 for this year for demonstrations of cinema films on health and allied subjects of special importance for the uplift of the rural population. I am also glad to state that the Jain Sanitary Association of Bombay has become our Life Member by donating Rs. 100 and has placed at our disposal one small portable cinema machine. We have also recently purchased a larger cinema machine from the Central Publicity Officer Indian State Railways, Delhi.

LAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

The annual report of the Association, which was adopted, showed that it rendered help, in various ways, to 269 centres during the year. This means an increase of 52 as compared with the last year's figure.

6,17,875 persons, including men and women, attended the exhibitions and cinema and magic lantern demonstrations arranged during the exhibitions. 86 popular health lectures were delivered with the help of magic lantern slides and 29 without them. During the same period 920 reals of cinema films on Public Health and Child Welfare topics were projected.

In many Presidency towns as well as in Bombay "One-Day Health Exhibitions" and cinema demonstrations were arranged "in mills" with the co-operation of the Chief Inspector of Factories and his department.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC UNDER CONTROL

But Small-Pox Still Persists In Presidency

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending March 17.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 382 attacks and 275 deaths from plague against 679-418 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Belgaum 131 attacks and 85 deaths against 142-105; Bijapur 70-56 against 152-166; Dharwar 77-73 against 173-88; Satara 31-25 against 96-49; Kaira 30-8 against 33-7, Sholapur 19-18 against 42-28; Kanara 7-7 against 21-11; Poona 7-6 against 10-10; Ratnagiri 9-6 against 8-2 and Bombay city 1-1 against 1-1. All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control.

Poonan city reported 1 attack and 1 death from plague as against nil in the previous week.

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 19 attacks and 11 deaths against 17 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week. Poona district reported 12 attacks and 7 deaths against 11-4 in the previous week and Nasik 8-4 against 6-2.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 27 attacks and 39 deaths; Satara 118-16; Poona 60-12; Ahmednagar 53-5; Ratnagiri 51-7; Sholapur 42-7; Kolaba 38-2; Kanara 40-5; East Khandesh 47-7; Ahmedabad 29-3; Bijapur 16-0; Dharwar 13-1; Surat 8-3; Thana 4-1; Bombay Suburban 4-2; Belgaum 2-0; Karachi 6-2; Hyderabad 3-2; Sukkur 1-0; Thar and Parkar 17-0; Nawabshah 2-2; Upper Sind Frontier district 2-0 and Bombay city 14-6. Total 787 attacks and 122 deaths against 778-120 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

90 attacks and 41 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 126 attacks and 45 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 63 attacks and 31 deaths during the week against 115 attacks and 36 deaths in the previous week. The outbreak in the town is on the whole showing signs of decrease. The prompt and effective measures taken by all authorities concerned did not allow the epidemic to spread beyond control. Dhanduka reported 1 attack only; rest of Ahmedabad district 11-1; Poona city 10-5; Daulia 3-1; West Khandesh district 0-1; Bombay city 1-1; Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 0-1 and Special Prison, Shikarpur 1-0.

INFLUENZA

One attack and 1 death from influenza were reported from Poona city during the week; Nasik district reported 9 attacks only.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY & ORIENTAL LEARNING

Move For Institution Of Faculty

Under the auspices of the Vidvat Parishad of Bombay, a meeting of learned Shastris, Pandits and teachers and Professors of Sanskrit both of the old and new Schools was convened at Mumbadevi on the 17th inst. under the Presidentship of R. D. Karmarkar Principal Parashram Bhau College Poona to consider the proposal to represent to the University of Bombay the necessity for the institution of the faculty of Oriental learning.

After a lively discussion for about an hour in Sanskrit, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That this meeting of the teachers of both the old and new School as also of those interested in the cause of Sanskrit studies resolves that early steps be taken to represent to the University of Bombay the immediate necessity of instituting a faculty of Oriental learning and of the conferring degrees on the lines of the Punjab, Madras and other Indian Universities and the Benares Sanskrit College."

On Friday (30th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. the formal opening of the Andhra Insurance Company's New Office Buildings at Masulipatam and Unveiling the Painting of Late Dr. K. Ahobalarao, the First Managing Director of the Company, will take place, when the Hon. Mr. B. Ramachandrareddi President, Legislative Council,, Madras will preside.

"CHANDIDAS"

"Pahari Sanyal And Umadevi, Parvati in "Chandidas" now shown at the Minerva.

"MELODY CRUISE"

(Continued from Page 4).

comedy; for it is said to be the first story set to melody in accordance with effective talking picture standards. Clever lyrics are made consistently part of the story dialogue. No mechanical cherines in stiff number interrupt the picture. The ensemble work builds right into the story with logical ease. Screen innovations dominate "Melody Cruise" for one solid hour of delightful entertainment. Fishes dance fox-trots ocean waves. Stars form animated music bars and shimmering notes in the heavens. A dignified ocean liner rears up on its stern and waltzes out of New York harbour. Multi-toned steamship whistles until in a stirring, vivid melody. All this as embellishment for the more important human action. If you haven't heard the "Melody Cruise" musical numbers—"He's Not The Marrying Kind," "Here Comes Love," "This Is The Hour," "Isn't This A Night For Love?"—you shortly will, as they are becoming increasingly popular. "Melody Cruise" is lavishly mounted and brilliantly produced. Mark Sandrich, the director, deserves the major portion of the credit for its novel entertainment devices.

"BERKELEY SQUARE"

At The Roxy

Illustrative of the great pains being taken to translate the play "Berkeley Square," into a distinctive photodrama is the conscientious effort that was expended in the construction of sets. It is seldom that a motion picture set itself exudes sufficient drama to make it worthy of particular notice. Usually the romance of picture making is in the personnel and to a lesser degree, the story.

The sets for "Berkeley Square," which Jesse L. Lasky produced for Fox Film, and which is now shown at the Roxy Theatre, are definitely romantic, possessing as they do the patina and mellowness of a ripe old age.

The main one among these elaborate constructions is a reproduction of London's Barkeley Square of a century and a half ago.

In its earliest picture stage this Berkeley Square is a replica of the one that stood in London in the post-revolutionary era—1784.

Faithful Emphasized

Frank Lloyd, who directed "Cavalcade" and made it a picture so truly representative of England, wanted a strict—a more than faithful similarity between the reproduction and the real.

Upon completion of the scenes with Leslie Howard and Heather Angel in the early Berkeley Square sequences, the story advances a century and a half to the London of to-day. This advancing of the period naturally enough demanded a change in the appearance, the characteristics and even the mood of the picture's main setting. This Lloyd and his technicians accomplished in a novel way.

Entire Set Rebuilt

An ordinary director would have any tree here and there to effect a simple result. Not Lloyd! He made those early trees grow. He fattened the trunks, grafted huge branches on the parent stock and saw to it that the trees were trimmed to exact shape.

A tale of superb film entertainment, some of the best acting ever seen, and direction that has rarely been surpassed.

The theme of the film, as it takes a young man of to-day back 150 years into the life of his ancestors, has already aroused more comment than did the John L. Balderston play from which it was taken. It is a theme of so unusual a nature that its skillful handling makes it a distinct cinematic pleasure.

Leslie Howard gives the best performance of his brilliant career. When you see him as the youth who goes through time practically at will, you realize that he is the only one on a long roster of capable actors who could do the job. Heather Angel has the leading feminine role opposite him and her presente bespeaks a perfect selection.

RETROCESSION OF C. AND M. STATION

No Support For Agitators Against The Proposal

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIKMAGALUR, Mar. 23.

It cannot be imagined there is any strength behind and support for the agitation set on board against the question of proposed retrocession of C and M station, Bangalore as the controversy is confined only to a section of the Anglo-Indian residents in the station.

Sir Mirza whose interest and untiring efforts had brought the question to a stage compatible with justice and who is now in Delhi perhaps for a settlement of this question, will, it is fondly hoped persevere to get the just and right claims of the state solved satisfactorily.

Mr. Mani Leaves For India

(From A Correspondent.)

BERBERA, (Br. Somaliland. (By Mail.)

Mr. S. S. Mani about whose farewell function a report appeared a week ago in the "Chronicle" sailed March 6 by S S Tuna. The send off was well attended by officials and the leading merchants of the town. A few of his friends wished him adieu at the pier while several accompanied him on board the steamer where he was presented with a flower bouquet by Mrs. K. N. Sudame.

Mr. Mani wished good-bye to his friends, with tears in his eyes and the scene was very touching.

SWASTIK LEAGUE AND BIHAR RELIEF

The Mayor of Bombay has issued the following appeal:

The public are hereby informed that the Swastik League of Bombay has been authorised by the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund Committee to collect moneys for being sent to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund and Babu Rajendra Prasad's Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. As the object is very laudable it is hoped that the public will respond generously to this appeal.

PROTEST AGAINST STIFFENING JAIL REGULATIONS

Bombay Meeting Condemns Flogging Of Juvenile Prisoner And Demands Better Treatment For Politicals

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Jail Reforms Committee, a meeting was held at Chowpatty on Friday evening, when Sardar Jamiat Singh spoke on the "Treatment of political Prisoners in jails."

Referring to the conference of the Inspector-General of Prisons recently held at Allahabad, Jamiat Singh said that the decisions reached at the Conference marked a further curtailment of the few privileges enjoyed by the prisoners. He dwelt upon the defects of the jail machinery, and pointed out that no amount of improvement in the jail-staff could better the condition of the politicals. A radical change in its entire machinery could alone solve the problem.

PLEA FOR BETTER TREATMENT

Jails are intended, he said, as a reformatory and not as places for wreaking the vengeance of society, and as such, it was expected of the Government to mete out humane treatment to the prisoners. Especially so, in the case of the politicals, whose only offence lay in the desire to serve their country. He suggested that Government should give them considerate treatment, in view of the nature of their offence. He declared the recent act of ordering juvenile political prisoners to be housed along with the criminals at the Yeravda Central Jail to be unjust and condemned it in strong terms.

The speaker also dwelt on the advisibility of having a healthy atmosphere in jails as well as sanitary food and accommodation and urged in the name of humanity to give better treatment to political prisoners.

RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Jail Reforms Committee, strongly condemns the recommendations of the Inspectors-General of Prisons for making the jail administration more stiff than at present and demands that prisoners all over India shoul be given a more humane treatment. This meeting further protests against the treatment meted out at the Yeravda Central Jail and condemns the flogging of a juvenile political prisoner for refusing to be housed along with criminals."

CURE FOR MENINGITIS

Minister's Statement In Council

Khan Bahadur Cooper, Minister for Local Self-Government made a statement in the Bombay Council on Thursday in regard to the Meningitis epidemic in Ahmedabad. He said:—

"The outbreak of Cerebro-Spinal fever at Ahmedabad is on the whole showing signs of decrease: number of daily attacks steadily fell from 10th till 16th instant on which day there was only one attack; on 17th and 18th, however, the daily number rose to 6 attacks. The total number of persons attacked up to 19th March, 1934 is 315, of whom 128 died. The prompt and effective measures taken by all authorities concerned did not allow the epidemic to spread beyond control. Hospital accommodation and treatment provided by the Municipality is very good, and there is sufficient room for the immediate requirements in Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital, and it is not necessary to open the Gujarat Vidyapith, which has recently been placed at the disposal of the Municipality by Government. Schools, colleges cinemas, theatres and other places of amusements are still closed. The order prohibiting meeting of more than 50 persons continues to be in force. Caste-dinners are discouraged and recently Friday-Bazar has also been stopped.

HEALTH CONFERENCE.

The Director of Public Health visited Ahmedabad on 15th and 16th. A conference was called to discuss the preventive measures to be taken in the mills at Ahmedabad. At this conference, the President and the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, the Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern R.D., the Medical Officer of Health, Ahmedabad Municipality, the Certifying Surgeon and the Secretary of Sanitary Association were present. The Director of Public Health agreed with the Medical Officer of Health that it was neither advisable nor practicable to close mills; but he commended that the mills should be sprayed with disinfectants through the humidification plant or by sprayers and the spraying should be done three times a day. The representatives of Millowners' Association promised to have this done as soon as possible.

SERUM FOR TREATMENT.

The Bacteriologists from the Haffkine Institute have made cultures on the spot and have isolated the organism with a view to prepare a vaccine for prophylaxis. The particular strain when identified, can be utilised for preparing a specific serum for treatment. The serum available in the market is generally made from different strains and is not as potent as the serum made from the specific strain.

To a supplementary question the Hon. Minister replied that the serum prepared from specific strain would be available for use by the next cold weather.

FACILITIES FOR V. J. T. STUDIES

Govt. Announce Award Of 11 Special Scholarships

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following eleven Government Special scholarships of Rs. 35 each a month will be awarded during the year 1934-35 at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and will be tenable for four years:—

(i) Five scholarships for Intermediate Classes.

(ii) Three scholarships for Backward Classes (including Depressed Classes).

(iii) Three scholarships for Muhammadans.

These scholarships are open for award to candidates whose permanent homes are in British districts only.

Candidates should apply through the Head of their Institution to the Director of Industries before 30th April 1934 in the prescribed printed form, copies of which should be obtained from the Head of the Institution in which they are studying.

MUST PASS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Scholarships can only be granted to candidates who pass the entrance examination of the V. J. Technical Institute satisfactorily and obtain admission to the Institute. Applications in connection with the entrance examiation must be made direct to the Principal, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

Selection of candidates will be made by the Director of Industries, due regard being had to the age, character, ability and physical fitness of each candidate and the circumstances of his parents or guardian.

Scholarships will ordinarily be tenable for the full period of the ordinary V. J. Technical Institute course pursued by the scholar subject to regular attendance, good conduct and satisfactory progress on the part of the scholar.

Applications for scholarships received after the date prescribed for receiving such applications and those received without the endorsement of the Head of the candidate's Institution or received without complete information are liable to be left out of consideration at the time of the award of scholarships.

Additional particulars can be had from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House, Bombay.

BOXING ASSOCIATION FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, March 23.

A meeting of boxing enthusiasts will be held at the Secretariat on Tuesday under the presidency of the Governor. The agenda includes the formation of a Boxing Association for South India, the reading of the report regarding "Sir George Stanley Ring" and its activities, affiliation with the English A B A and general discussion on the constitution of the body and election of office bearers.—A. P.

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It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "Top top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.
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Rs. 5/7 a month
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Rajpipla Heads List Of Winning Owners

Dillon And Byramji Prove Powerful Combination

Irregular Running Attracts Scant Notice Of Stewards

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

The Bombay Racing Season came to an end on Wednesday after an interval of four months, during which period twenty-five meetings were held. While the generosity of the Western India Turf Club in the cause of charity must be commended, it seems an unwise policy to have such a lengthy season. Towards the latter part of it programmes of ten races were provided, and events which should not have been split up, were unnecessarily divided, just for the purpose of increasing the totalizator takings. The public are not in favour of long cards, and the sooner the authorities realize it, the better will it be for the Club.

There are many sportsmen who look upon racing as a diversion, but lately, they have come to regard it as a painful ordeal, which they are in no mood to endure for long.

Almost at the fag-end of the Season, the betting unit in the First Enclosure and the Members' Enclosure was reduced, and this attracted larger crowds, making things uncomfortable for regular patrons of the sport.

Since the betting unit has been reduced in the principal enclos-

MAHARAJAH OF RAJPIPLA

ures, the unit in the Second Enclosure should be reduced to Rs. 2-8. This would help to relieve the congestion in the First Enclosure, where it is difficult to obtain totalizator tickets soon as the horses leave the paddock.

REVERSALS OF FORM.

The racing has been notorious for reversals of form. Horses hailing from fashionable stables have been more inconsistent than those from humbler establishments. The reason for this is plain.

The Stewards of the W.I.T.C. seem to be afraid to take to task the influential patrons of the sport. They fear the loss of patronage from such owners and seem unconcerned about the public, who really keep the sport alive. Of late, the Stewards have adopted the practice of calling up trainers and jockeys very quietly, and the results of these enquiries are never known by the public. Why there should be such a mystery about these secret enquiries, is not evident, and causes great misgiving amongst racing folk.

In Australia, the results of enquiries are made public, and racegoers feel that the custodians of the sport are doing their best to keep it clean. In Western India, the public are under the impression that the authorities are not clever enough to beat the 'heads' in the game, who do as they please.

DONE PRECIOUS LITTLE.

The Stewards have certainly done precious little to dispel such an idea. Both in Bombay and Poona, irregular running causes little surprise to the powers that be, and some of the glaring things done, would have been taken serious notice of in other centres, where racing is controlled with an iron hand. It is not too late for the W.I.T.C. Stewards to take steps to gain the confidence of the racing public. If they do so in time, the sport will come into its own and there will be no need to woo patrons by lowering admission charges and reducing the betting unit.

RAJPIPLA TOPS LIST

The spoils have not been equally distributed this season. H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Mr. Eve have won over a lakh of rupees as a result of consistent success throughout the meetings. Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee through the success of a number of castaways from the Aga Khan's stables, stands high in the list. This astute trainer has done remarkakbly well with Costaki Pasha and Ootman, who were sold cheap when Jimmy Robinson got tired of them. Through the medium of Pougatchev, the Maharaja of Kashmir has won Rs. 59,500, and there are indications that he will now take a more serious interest in racing on this side.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur after a lean time earlier in the season, improved his average with some belated successes. Not until his horses are trained properly will he top the list as was the case some years back.

Byramjee Rustomjee with 23 winners to his credit tops the list of winning trainers. This young man is following in the footsteps of his father, who was a wizard among Indian trainers. Godfrey Malone and R. Higgins, have experienced a fairly successful time. Jimmy Robinson no longer enjoys the pre-eminence of former years.

DILLON SUPREME.

W. Dillon with 41 winners stood supmere amongst the jockeys. The Australian lightweight has ridden with consummate judgment and has become a great favourite with the public. His success has caused great heartburning amongst some of his colleagues, and unworthy criticism has been uttered by these jealous people. The fact remains however that Dillon is the best jockey to have ridden here for many years.

C. Selby who stands second with 22 winners, has been extremely successful, and has not lost his dash. It seems to improve with age.

A. K. Obaid has ridden some brilliant races, and in point of ability can compete with the best. J. Munro, H. Jones and W. Evans, have been in the limelight. The last named bids fair to become a leading lightweight in the near futrre.

Sir Kenneth Gibson's handicapping has been good on the average, but his classification has often been at fault. The case of Cartoon and Jayakumar II will bear out this statement.

HARD WORKED OFFICIAL

Mr. C. C. Gulliland whose onerous duties do not seem to tire him in the least has discharged his duties as Starter and Secretary with great ability.

The catering which was entrusted to Messrs. Brandon's, gave complete satisfaction throughout the season. Next year if we get the large attendance seen during the last three meetings, the accommodation at present provided will have to be increased.

The following are the statistics of the season:—

LEADING JOCKEYS

	NO. OF WINS
W. Dillon	41
C. Selby	22
F. Northmore	19
A. K. Obaid	19
J. Munro	18
J. W. Brace	11
J. McCarthy	8
S. J. Meekings	8
J. Harding	7
R. Stokes	7
N. Whiteside	7
W. Evans	6
H. Jones	6
T. Lowrey	5
T. Burn	5
L. Marrable	4
Graham	4
C. Hoyt	3
Simmons	3
Raffaele	2
Dall Acqua	2
Bowley	2
Dobie	2
Walker	2
E. Forsyth	1
B. Carslake	1
M. Hoyt	1
Clarke	1
A. Samdan	1
L. Holland	1
RIDING BOYS	
Kassim Hassan	1
Jawarsingh	1
Mahomed Khan	1

WINNING TRAINERS

	WINNERS
Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.)	23
E. S. Godfrey	17
J. Malone	16
R. Higgins	13
C. Jennings	12

W. DILLON

SIR V. SASSOON

A. K. OBAID

BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE

Syed Mustapha	10
W. Buckley	10
V. Powar	10
Dr. Pillay	7
C. H. Northmore	7
Mr. Sion Nessim	6
Mr. A. M. Khairaz	6
C. B. Farrar	6
A. Hoyt	6
Mr. Saleh Moosa	6
A. Higgins	6
Mr. G. Esajee	5
J. Robinson	5
R. Bence	5
O. Randall	4
M. Nusserwanjee	4
N. Raymond	4
Ahmed Abbas	4
Moosa	4
M. Talib	3
Khodayar Rustom	3
R. [illegible]	3
Mahomed Ali	3
G. Hair	3
Kisha Bapu	3
Fahad Rummah	3
A. T. Harrison	3
S. Khemara	2
M. Jamoor	2
M. C. Patel	1
M. Dhalla	1
A. Wahid	1
F. J. Reynolds	1
D. Ghista	1
G. H. Khan	1
M. Ryan	1

WINNING OWNERS

	AMOUNT WON Rs.
H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	1,23,150
Mr. Eve	1,01,650
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir	72,950
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.)	70,000
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur	67,350
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir	60,200
Mr. Shantidas Askuran	49,000
Mr. P. B. Avasia	36,450
Mr. Kelso	33,200
Mr. Sion Nessim	28,300
Mr. Diamond	27,250
Messrs. Reynolds & Rogers	25,500
Mr. Sultan Chinoy	25,400
H.H. Maharaja of Idar	24,200
Mr. A. M. Khairaz	23,850
Mrs. John Yorks	19,150
Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta	18,500
Mr. Gem	17,850
Mrs. M. Clarke	17,500
Messrs. Ardeshir & Bolton	17,500
Messrs. Lalwani & Malkani	16,000
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh	15,500
Mr. A. Hoyt	14,000
Capt. Elgee & Mr. Williamson	14,000
Messrs. S. C. Ghose & Darbari Lal	13,250
Mrs. Watchhorn & Mr. J. Murphy	13,000
Mr. Fahad Rummah	12,200
Mrs. L. Musry	12,000
Nawabzada Fakrulmuluk	12,000
Sir David Ezra	11,500
Mr. F. H. Mehta	10,700
H.E. the Viceroy	10,000
Mr. N. Begmahomed	10,000
Mr. K. Ardeshir	9,250
Mr. Hoosein Alwan	9,200
Nawabzada Yemin al Muluk	9,200
Mr. Saleh Moosa	8,900
Mr. A. Lookmanji	8,750
Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan & Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh	8,000
Mr. A. Rozario	8,000
Mr. Roman	8,000
Mr. E. S. Godfrey	8,000
M. S. Todiwala & Mrs. J. Malone	7,650
Mr. M. C. Patel	7,500
Mr. J. A. Wadia	7,400
Mr. A. R. Taha	7,050
Capt. O'Hara & Major Foster	7,000
H.H. Dowager Maharanee of Kolhapur	6,300
Messrs. Diamond & Ebrahim	6,000
Mr. J. Talib	5,700
Mr. L. S. Lalvani	5,700
H.H. Maharaja of Mysore	5,500
Mr. S. Khemara	5,400
Mr. King	5,250
Mr. A. H. Johnstone	5,000

*Sums below Rs. 5,000 are not shown in this list.

PROSPECTUS FOR CALCUTTA RACES

Maharaja Of Kashmir Presents Gold Cup

The Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have issued the prospectus for the cold weather racing of 1934-35. There will be a three-day Extra Meeting at Barrackpore on November 10, 17 and 24 followed by the First Meeting on December 1, 8, 15, 22, 26, 29 and January 1 and the Second Meeting on January 5, 12, 16 and 19.

First entries for Barrackpore close on October 22 and final entries a week later. First entries for the First Meeting close on November 6 and the final entries for the First Meeting as well as first entries for the Second Meeting close on November 19. The final entries for the Second Meeting close on December 27.

The programme is on almost identical lines with that of last cold weather racing with the difference that a new race for Class IV horses over 7 furlongs has been added on January 16, third day of the second meeting. This increase the stakes of that day's racing from Rs. 42,000 to Rs. 45,000 and the total for the three meetings from Rs. 7,24,250 to Rs. 7,27,250.

The summary of stakes given for each class for the three meetings is as follows:—

	Prizes Rs.	Cups £
1st Class Horses	208000	405
1st and 2nd Class Horses	1,75,500	500
3rd Class Horses	1,34,250	50
3rd Class Horses	77,750	50
4th Class Horses	48,750	
Horses, 3, 4 and 5 year old only	10,500	
Horses, 4 and 5 years old only	7,500	
Horses, 3 and 4 years old only	6,000	
Griffins	3,500	
Hurdle Races	55,500	100
Grand Total Rs.	7,27250	1,105

One more change is that the Thaddeus Cup (on December 29) is to be substituted by the Kashmir Cup—a gold cup value £100 presented by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, with the addition of Rs. 15,000 to the winner, Rs. 5,000 to the second and Rs 2,500 to the third. There is no Thaddeus Cup on the programme.

The King Emperor's Cup will be run on December 15 and the Viceroy's Cup on December 26.

For Lung Troubles

● **Colds, Coughs, all Chest Affections**

For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion.
It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health. No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate sensitive stomachs.

On all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

"I have prescribed Angier's frequently."
A Doctor writes:—"Some two months ago I had occasion to try Angier's Emulsion personally for a troublesome and worrying cough. In a few days my appetite commenced to return, and in a short time my cough completely disappeared. I still continue taking Angier's and have prescribed it frequently."
(Signed)——, M.B.
Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

ANGIER'S EMULSION
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE BEST TONIC
For All
Physical & Mental Debilities
ASVAN
Is a VALUABLE FOOD
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Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,22,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

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A delicately perfumed cake of toilet soap is now being given free with every pot of Little's Oriental Balm. It is a soap of high quality and will be appreciated by all who use it

❖NEW PACKING
A bigger carton is now being used to include the Free Gift. Always ask for "New Packing" Little's Oriental Balm and obtain this exceptional Free Gift Offer.

❖SAME PRICE
The price of the Balm will in no way be affected by the inclusion of this Free Gift.

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Some favourites

CREAM CRACKERS
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NICE
LILY BISCUIT CO.,
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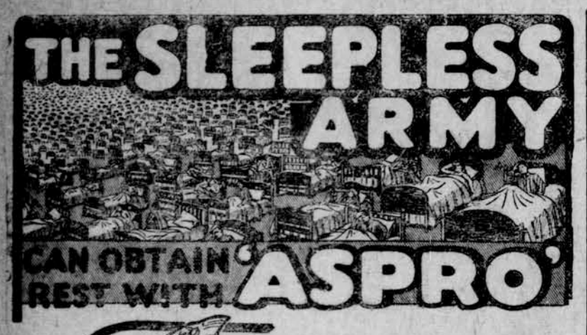

MILLIONS of people are walking the streets because they cannot sleep—thousands of others go to bed and seek in vain for sleep's restful and revitalising power. The rush of modern conditions—financial worries—artificial environment—noise—real or fancied troubles—they are the main contributors to the cause of insomnia or sleeplessness. For these sufferers 'ASPRO' is the influence that they need—for sweet, peaceful and restful sleep comes by the simple action of taking two or three 'ASPRO' tablets.

YOU WILL JOIN THE *PAINLESS* ARMY TOO

RHEUMATIC PROOF FROM W. KRUGERSDORP

West Krugersdorp.

Dear Sirs,
I should like you to know of the great benefit I have received from taking 'ASPRO' tablets. I am quite prepared to recommend same to any sufferer for any pain or rheumatism.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) C. HIRBST.

JOHANNESBURG RESIDENT PRAISES 'ASPRO'

120 Kerk Street, Johannesburg.

Dear Sirs,
I feel I must write to tell you what I think about 'ASPRO'. For the last year I have suffered with headache and nerve shock. I was recommended by a friend to take 'ASPRO' Tablets and have had great relief in taking them.
I will never be without them.
You can use this letter to shew others what a great benefit 'ASPRO' did for me. Yours faithfully, (Signed) I. GROBLER (Mrs.)

'EXCELLENT IDEA' SAYS DOCTOR

Dear Sirs,
My children are subject to Bronchitis, and as soon as they are attacked we give them an 'ASPRO' and it immediately deals with the rising fever. A Doctor here, when the wife told him she always gives 'ASPRO' to the children, said: "A most excellent idea." Neighbours here often send round and ask the wife if she has one or two spare, and we have assured many that they do not affect children's hearts, let alone adults.
I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. E. WARBEY.

THANKS TO 'ASPRO' FROM CAPE TOWN

11 Durham Road,
Observatory, Cape Town.

Gents,
I have had fever bad and influenza, and have never had to go to bed less than 6 days; but to get up after two days feeling fit and eat my usual breakfast. I can only put it down to 'ASPRO'. Last Wednesday went fishing. Simon Town Bay, came over wretchedly cold, after arriving home felt stuffy, took a dose of Cough Mixture, next day at 11 a.m. came over in a terrible sweat and chill, jumped into bed, hot-water bottle, heaps of blankets, in the afternoon my son asked me to try 'ASPRO', a new preparation he said, took two, at 10 p.m. took 2 more, had a glorious sleep, only woke up once, next morning took two more, felt much better, fever gone, later took 2 more, 8 in all, had a big sweat, rub down, woke up Saturday morning fit and well, had my usual breakfast, was able to dress and go to a wedding, and reception in the evening, I feel thoroughly well, and have had no relapse, I can only put it down to 'ASPRO'.
Yours truly,
(Signed) A. J. F.——

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H. J. FOSTER & CO., LTD.
AHMEDABAD HOUSE
BALLARD ESTATE
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and at Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Rangoon
Made by ASPRO LTD.
SLOUGH, BUCKS

Constables Relieve Beggar Of His Life-Earnings

Crown Appeals Against Acquittal Of Accused By Sessions Judge Of Rawalpindi

LAHORE, Mar. 22.

The story how a mendicant was releived of his life-earnings by two Police-constables was related to-day in the High Court before a Division Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Coldstream and Mr. Justice Monroe when Crown appealed against the acquittal of one of the constables, by the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The story for the prosecution was that on the night of 18th January 1933, Natha, a beggar of Rawalpindi city after taking his meal at about 11 p.m. was proceeding to the mosque of Murrie Rd where he usually slept at night when near Chawk Banni Mai Viro, a Police Constable in uniform met him, seized him as a suspect and took him to B. Division Police Station.

"HAND ME THE MONEY."

There he produced him before Naranjan Singh accused (police constable) who said that the constable on duty was Amir Ali Shah and that the accused should be produced before him and he would follow. Accordingly constable too Natha to Amir Ali Shah, who questioned him if he had any money on him. The beggar replied that he had Rs. 145-4-9 on his person. By this time Naranjan Singh accused had also arrived. The beggar counted the money and it was found that he had Rs. 142 in cash and change worth Rs. 3-4-9. The beggar was going to place the money again on his person when Amir Ali Shah accused said to him. "Here, hand the money to me". Without any objection the beggar handed the money to him.

Taken To Station.

Amir Ali Shah asked a Police constable to take him to the City Police Station but the constable left him in the bazar and came away. The beggar, who cared more for his money than anything else again returned to the 'B' Division Police Station, and lay down on the ground. Amir Ali Shah realising that the beggar would not go away, took him by a circuitous route to the Purana Qila, instead of the Police Station, and asked him to call out the Chowkidar. The beggar went and called out the Chowkidar. On return, they found that the constable had disappeared.

Police Informed.

The Chowkidar took the beggar to the City Police Station, where the beggar stated the whole story to the Sub-Inspector-in-Charge. On a search being made the whole amount was recovered from the possession of Amir Ali Shah, who, along with Naranjan Singh, were sent up for trial under section 379|411, I.P.C. The Magistrate, however, framed a charge under Section 392 and 420, I.P.C. and lastly convicted both of them under section 420, I.P.C. on charge of cheating and sentenced them to three years' (maximum) R.I. each.

On appeal, the Sessions Judge acquitted Naranjan Singh and maintained conviction of Amir Ali Shah.

Appeal To High Court.

Now the Crown had appealed to the High Court against the acquittal of Naranjan Singh, while Amir Ali Shah had filed a revision against his conviction. The arguments were not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—United Press.

CAR OWNER ACQUITTED

Magistrate Finds Him Not Guilty Of Rash Driving

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Mar. 23.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate, Kurla, in a case in which H. M. Savelsberg, a European, of Messrs. Havero Trading Company, Bellard Estate, Bombay, was charged with causing hurt to Umarsi Maya Shah, a hawker of Ghatkopar, by driving his motor car recklessly and negligently on the Bombay Agra Road within the limits of Ghatkopar in January last.

The prosecution story was that the accused was going from Bombay to Ghatkopar. He met near the bridge a crowd of about 50 persons going in the same direction. Umersi, the complainant, who was one amongst the crowd, went to the extreme left side of the road on hearing the noise of the car, which, however, knocked him down as a result of which he sustained one contused wound over the middle of the left eye-brow and abrasions on the head, face and right hand. He was detained in the K. E. M. Hospital for about a fortnight. Three eye-witnesses deposed that the car was going at full speed.

The accused denied the charge of having driven his motor car recklessly and negligently.

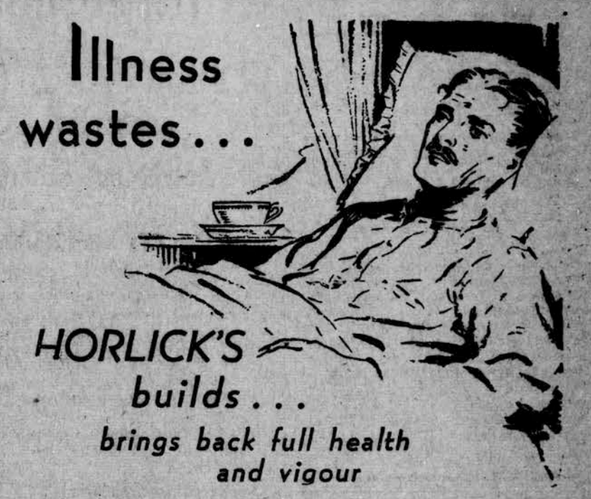
The Magistrate in acquitting the accused, observed that the prosecution evidence was not conclusive and convincing. It showed clear traces of exaggeration, added the Magistrate.

KEEP-TO-LEFT RULE.

"The ordinary rule of the road", continued the Magistrate, "is to keep to the left. However it is not an inflexible rule. The accused is not bound to keep on the regular side of the road. But in that case he must use more care and caution to keep a better look-out. To sustain a conviction under Section 279 I. P. C. it must be shown that there was rashness or negligence on part of the driver. It is incumbent on the prosecution to show that there was such neglect. It cannot be inferred from the mere fact of a person being injured by a motor. The question is whether the accused was driving rashly or negligently without exercising that care for the safety of others, which a prudent man might reasonably be expected to exercise."

The Magistrate acquitted the accused for want of sufficient evidence.

Mr. I. S. Haji Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.



WHEN fever or other illness has left you drained of strength, there is nothing so vitally necessary to early and complete recovery as nourishment—nourishment that your weakened system can assimilate without effort.

Here Horlick's is particularly valuable. As your doctor knows, Horlick's is a complete and balanced food in itself—it gives nourishment your body needs, in balanced proportions. And the rich, full-cream cow's milk and nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat, which go to create Horlick's, are partially pre-digested in the process of manufacture, so that the system assimilates all their goodness without strain. Wasted tissue is built up, you regain your normal weight, and healthy vigour comes surging back.

Horlick's is delicious, hot or cold. It helps all the more by tempting your appetite

Horlick's tastes extra good when made in this special Mixer. Obtainable at stores; or from P. O. Box 2220, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
Available Everywhere

HOLKAR COLLEGE INCIDENT

Boys Fines Rs. 500 In Lieu Of Year's Restriction

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 22.

The orders passed by the Holkar College principal rusticating for a year three students have now been cancelled. In lieu of the punishment the boys, it is understood have been fined Rs. 500.

Sirdar Tatya Saheb Holkar Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 22.

H. H. Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar's cousin Sirdar Tatya Saheb Holkar and the uncle of the present Ruler Maharaja Yeshwantrao expired on Wednesday morning at his residence near old palace Indore. The death was due to an accidental fall. The State offices, schools and colleges were closed in honour of the deceased. He was accorded a public funeral at Chhatri Baugh, the royal cemetery Indore.

He held a Jahagir at Bhandoop, in Thana District, and was a recipient of an annual allowance of Rs. 20,000 from Indore Durbar. Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar, the ex-Maharaja had kept him for several years as a state prisoner in the fort of Mundeleshwar but he was released after the abdication of Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1926. The late Sirdar leaves one son and three daughter.

ENTERING THEATRE WITH ALLEGED FORGED TICKETS

Two Youths Acquitted Of Charge

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Natamchand and Lekhraj, the two youths, working in a local weekly cinema magazine, who were arrested at the Regal Theatre in October last for alleged gaining entrance in the theatre with forged tickets, were acquitted by Mr. S.M. Rashid, the Resident Magistrate of New Delhi.

It will be recalled that the incident took place the same night, when the Viceroy and members of the Japanese Delegation visited the theatre.—A.P.

DRY OVER COUNTRY

POONA, March 23.

The weather has been generally dry over the country.

Forecast:—Generally dry weather will continue.—A.P.

ASST. STATION MASTER CLAIMS DAMAGES

Alleges He Was Wrongfully Discharged From Service

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 22.

A stage for recording evidence has been reached in the action brought by Mr. Mahadeo Ganpat, formerly assistant station master, Dombivli, against the Secretary of State for India, acting through the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, claiming Rs. 17,550 from the railway administration for award of damages suffered on account of alleged wrongful discharge. The claim includes Rs. 15,300 towards pay for 17 years at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem, Rs. 1,500 being bonus on provident fund and Rs. 750 gratuity.

According to the plaintiff his services were dispensed with from September 1, 1932 by a letter dated August 29, inspite of an explanation submitted by him, denying charge of misappropriation of funds while he was on duty at Diva, and preferring a criminal prosecution to a discharge notice by the railway authorities.

The plaintiff further alleges that the discharge order is unjustified and illegal and that no major inquiry was ordered to prove his innocence.

The plaintiff, who sues as a pauper, prays for a declaration that the discharge order being illegal and unjustified is invalid, that he should be reinstated to his post, that he should be awarded damages from August 29, 1932 till filing of the suit and further damages till re-instatement, and that he should be awarded pay for September 1932 in lieu of one month's notice or in the alternative damages for wrongful discharge, loss of bonus and gratuity, which the plaintiff would have ordinarily earned till his 55th year as assistant station master.

The hearing was yesterday adjourned by the First Class Sub-Judge of Thana to June 21 next.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN

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OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and the Annual General Meeting of the Baby and Health Week Association (Bombay Branch) at the Secretariat on Thursday.

Lady Bowen, Sir Osborne Smith and Miss Bowen lunched at Government House on Thursday.

SUGAR MERCHANTS PROTEST

The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member to the Government of India, in connection with their protest against proposed Excise Duty on Sugar:—

"The Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association strongly protest against the proposed levy by the Government of India of the Heavy Excise Duty of Rs. 1/5 per cwt. on Indian Factory Sugars from 1st April 1934 and are of the opinion that the said Duty is iniquitous, unjust and unfair particularly at this stage and is likely to cripple its further progress.

Renewing Complexions By Absorption

If your complexion is marred with sallowness, moth patches, pimples or freckles, it is useless to potter with powders and paints, lotions, creams and things, in an effort to get rid of the trouble. Unless you have some ability as an artist, you will mar your appearance still more.

The new and rational way is to take off the complexion itself, with all its offensive marks. Just get some pure mercolized wax at the chemist's, and use at night the same as cold cream. Remove next morning with water and soap, following with dash of cold water. The mercolized wax absorbs the half-dead scarf skin in flaky particles, so gradually no one guesses you are treating your face—unless it be by the result, which is truly wonderful. There is nothing like it for bestowing a natural healthy and beautiful complexion.

STOMACH PAINS BANISHED!

74 YEARS OLD MAN DREADED EATING —SAYS LIFE NOW WORTH LIVING AGAIN

'FIRST DOSE RELIEVED THE PAIN' says Mr. E. Kelland of Exeter, who writes:—

"For a long time I suffered severe pains in my stomach: it seemed to be getting worse until I dreaded eating anything. The pain got so bad I was afraid I had a malignant growth in my stomach. I was advised to try 'Bisurated' Magnesia—the very first dose relieved the pain and now I can eat practically anything without any pain whatever. I am 74 years old and life seems worth living again."

What appeared to Mr. Kelland to be a serious disease proved to be another case of Acidity! This condition is prevalent among men and women of all ages. Indigestion, gastritis, stomach ulcers, headaches, biliousness, insomnia are all symptoms of acidity. It's marvellous how 'Bisurated' Magnesia attacks and defeats acidity—it's amazing how quickly it gives relief. Get a packet to-day and prove it for yourself.

There is no more effective antacid than 'Bisurated' Magnesia—that is why doctors and hospitals have used and recommended it for over 20 years and still consider it has no rival.

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Hunger-Strike In Yeravda Jail Ends

Juvenile Politicals Refuse To Be Housed With Criminals

ONE OF THEM IS FLOGGED

A short notice question regarding the situation created in the Yerowda Central Prison, as a result of the hunger-strike declared by political prisoners, was asked by Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District) in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member stated that the hunger-strike episode had now ended and that the prisoners were taking their food as usual.

Trouble In Juvenile Section.

According to the version of the Home Member a part of the Juvenile Section in the Yerawda Prison required repairs and had to be vacated for a couple of nights only. Ten boys who were in prison for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement, and who occupied a part of the Juvenile Section, were placed in barracks, which contained some offenders, who were classed as third-class juvenile offenders, but who were first offenders.

Refused To Occupy Barracks.

The Home Member stated that although there was ample room in the barracks for the two sets of boys to keep themselves quite apart if they desired, the C. D. prisoners refused to go into these barracks. As a sequel to this ring leaders were put in separate cells, and still the boys refused to obey orders.

Flogging Threat.

The jail authorities, thereupon, gave a warning that anyone refusing to obey orders would be flogged. As the warning was not heeded, one boy was flogged. The next day all the boys went on hunger strike which lasted for four days, namely from March 5 to March 8. They took food as usual on March 9.

Sympathetic Hunger-Strike.

This caused a sympathetic hunger-strike declared by 15 adult civil disobedience prisoners on March 9. Three of them gave up the fast on March 16, and the remainder on March 17. No prisoner was on hunger-strike now.

Recruitment For Govt. Posts.

The Council then took up for consideration resolutions tabled by non-official members.

Dr. P.G. Solanki moved: "This Council recommends to Government that no recruitment should be made from the advanced or other communities where quota of percentage is reached or is above the ratio laid down to any posts in the several departments of Government, so long as suitable and deserving candidates from amongst the Intermediate, backward and Depressed (scheduled caste) classes and Mahomedans possessing minimum requisite qualifications for such posts are not equally recruited, and represented in all the departments in proportion to the percentage ratio laid down by Government for the recruitment of these classes and communities."

Monopoly Of High Class Hindus.

The mover quoted figures to show that, although the advanced Hindu classes formed a small percentage of the total population in the Presidency, they monopolised a major portion of appointments in Government service. He included in the advanced Hindu classes Brahmins, Prabhus, Banias and Bhatias who formed only 7.3 per cent of the total population with the inclusion of Jains and other communities the percentage of advanced classes would be about 12. He pointed out that the intermediate classes formed 58.8 per cent and the backward classes 21 per cent of the population.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi city) said that the spirit of the resolution had been accepted by the Indian National Congress, namely to Indianise the services. Indianisation of services meant that the administrative machinery should not be the monopoly of one class but it should represent all classes.

Must Help All Classes

Rev. R. S. Modak said that that the progress of the country as a whole could not be ensured until Government helped all the communities to rise to a common level.

He wanted Government to give equal opportunities to Roman Catholics along with the backward classes.

Home Member's Reply

Mr. R. D. Bell the Home Member, replied to the specific point regarding the recruitment of Sub-judges. He maintained that the backward classes received a minimum of 50 per cent of appointments as Sub-judges.

Procedure Explained

He denied that the appointments for the posts from the advanced classes was in excess of those nominated from the backward classes. Explaining the procedure regarding these appointments the Home Member said the posts were advertised and the applications received were submitted to a Selection Board consisting of two or three High Court Judges and two or three members of the Bar.

Appointed In Rotation

From the list of candidates submitted by the Board Government made their choice, selecting 50 per cent from backward classes and an equal number from the advanced classes, and the candidates from each class were given appointments by rotation. The Selection Board had been set up so that Government were not unduly influenced by political, communal and personal considerations.

Great Care Taken

The Home Member thought that the policy of Government in giving a certain amount of preference to backward classes, and the care taken to secure a good men as possible for the appointments was not sufficiently realised by the members.

Muslims Not Treated Fairly

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid claimed that the Muslim community possessed at the present moment men of high integrity and qualification to entitle them to hold the highest posts that might lie in the gift of Government, but he regretted that his community was not getting justice and that the Indianisaion of services was being carried out by Government at a slow pace.

Sympathy For Backward Classes

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the Finance Member said that Government had every sympathy with the aspirations of the backward classes, and assured them that Government were doing their best for them. He said that the vexed question of the composition of the services was fully discussed at the Round Table Conference. It was an All-India Question. He quoted figures to show that the number of posts held by the backward classes and Muslims had steadily increased. This indicated Government's policy in regard to these communities.

The Finance Member, however, found it impossible to stop recruitment from other communities as suggested in the resolution, as it would not be fair to those communities. He, therefore asked the mover to withdraw his resolution.

Motion Lost On Vote

On declining to withdraw the resolution, the same was put to vote and declared lost.

Dr. Solanki claimed a division which resulted in 25 voting for and 33 against the resolution, which was again lost.

Rao Bahadur Bole ironically remarked that Government and the advanced classes had become friends to throw out the resolution.

The budget session of the Council was then prorogued.

BANIHAL PASS OPENED

SIALKOT, March 23.

The Banihal Pass has been opened for through traffic to Srinagar. As the road is, however, liable to be blocked for a short period in the next fortnight by fresh snow falls or by the melting of snow on the hill sides, intending visitors to Kashmir are advised to make enquiries in Jammu before proceeding to Banihal.—A.P.

A Reuter's special cable from London says that the United Dominions Trust wherein the Bank of England is interested, announces the formation of company forthwith to finance small medium for British businesses.

BALANCED BUDGET FOR KALYAN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KALYAN, March 23.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Kalyan Municipality, held recently the budget estimates for the year 1934-35 were discussed, and finally adopted for putting before the general board at the ensuing meeting on March 28 next.

According to the budget proposals passed by the Managing Committee, the total revenue of the Municipality is estimated at 1,44,947, out of which the budget, which is a balanced one, provides an expenditure of Rs. 1,44,158, leaving a surplus of Rs. 789.

The main items of revenue are given below with the estimated figures:

House-tax (35,000); Terminal tax (35,000); General Sanitary Cess (17,500); Tolls—eight bars—(15,000); Wheel tax (3,000); and income from slaughter house (2,700).

On the expenditure side, the main items are:—Sanitation (38,459); education (33,888); street lighting (14,870); road repairs (12,000); public dispensary (11,686); office establishment (5,670) and a new item provides Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of a motor truck, which would replace four carts, for removal of sullage water outside the town limits.

The municipality has so far provided about 300 electric lights on the main thoroughfares, while 150 kerosene lamps are still found in the town. It appears that the municipality finds electric lighting more costly owing to the high rate of 4½ annas per unit.

It is expected that the discussion on the budget proposals would require two sittings and therefore it would be continued on the following day of the meeting.

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6)

munity should claim that the stream of profits should flow into their coffers incessantly and unhampered as a condition precedent to the production of the necessities of the community is intelligible. But it is difficult to understand why persons who are not directly interested in the profits of the possessors of the means of production should tacitly and naively accept that claim, acquiesce in the position that the immediate needs of the community should naturally remain unsatisfied for want of commodities if their production does not yield profits to the industrialists, and condone and justify the measures adopted by them for shifting the load of trade depression to the shoulders of the poor toilers which results in mass misery and degradation as regrettable necessities and inevitable price for getting rid of it. The industrialists are seen clamouring hoarsely for the creation of conditions favourable for trade revival. They demand that all round reduction in wages should be effected and higher tariff should be introduced. It is, therefore, necessary to examine whether the measures suggested by them are likely to cure the disease and eliminate the cause of trade depression which I have clearly illustrated to be the low purchasing power of the people.

FATAL CONTRADICTIONS

The capacity of the masses of the people in a country to obtain food, clothes, housing and all other necessaries and comforts of life is entirely regulated by two factors, viz., their earnings and prices. When earnings rise or prices fall an increased "effective" demand is created for goods consumed by the masses and the production of the necessaries of life is stimulated, are facts which are admitted by all financiers, industrialists and their economists. Increase in the purchasing power of the masses can alone stimulate production and in the absence of production profit ceases. But what is most stupefying is the demand of the industrialists to reduce directly the earnings of the masses in order to tide over trade depression which will result only in preventing the masses from obtaining more commodities. For the readers do not require to be told at length what will be the effect of a wage-cut on the purchasing power of the masses. How is it conceivable that we can ever slip out of trade depression by further reducing the purchasing capacity of the masses when their low purchasing power is the sole cause? The impoverished masses cannot buy back the goods they produce in which case the only alternative open to the industrialists is either to allow them to rot in their warehouses or deliberately to destroy them. The application of this suggested remedy will knock the bottom out of the home market. The policy of wage reduction as remedy for trade depression breeds fatal contradictions. The industrialists impoverish the masses in order to exact their toll of profit but at the same time try to sell them more manufactured goods. The masses are too poor to consume. Consequently prices are driven lower and the wages of the workers are again attacked in order to cheapen the goods and get profit. This vicious circle goes on and will continue until a deadly deadlock appears on the scene followed by terrible crash. It will be a digression to illustrate how a wage cut in one industry will lead to an attack on the wages of the workers of the other industries and will ultimately result in decreasing the purchasing capacity of the whole mass of population. Industries can have no isolated existence. They are very intimately and closely interrelated and interlocked. It will be interesting to notice why the industrialists are so much enamoured of wage reduction as a measure to surmount trade depression. Wage reduction helps them to transfer their burden to the shoulders of the masses of the population. This transfer deludes the naive into the belief that trade depression has disappeared and they are led to think that though the measure of wage reduction involves irreconcilable contradictions it might be curing the disease somehow mysteriously. What really happens is that trade depression does not disappear but only changes its scene of action. It takes hold of the weaker victim offered by the industrialists for being sacrificed. It is sure to re-appear again in greater rigour as wage reduction does not eliminate the cause of the disease. On the contrary the disease becomes chronic and worse. The claim of the industrialists that this remedy of trade depression is efficacious in solving trade depression is grotesque and illogical.

(To Be Continued.)

TRAGIC END

Dog Which Ran Race With A 'Bus

Behind the mangled carcass of a dog with its limbs torn off from their sockets on the Chowringhee Road lay the poignant tale of an ill-fated race.

A curious spectacle culminating in a tragic final was witnessed on Monday morning by the passengers of a motor bus plying from Shambazar to Kalighat. While the bus neared the Cornwallis Square a lean pariah dog, one of that famishing fraternity who would all day lie in waiting for a morsel of meat before the butcher's shop, took it into its head to run a race with the bus. Painting and barking the animal amid the cheers of the amused passengers and pedestrians proceeded side by side with the speedy vehicle.

Cornwallis Street, College Street, and even Dharmatola Street, were passed, but nothing undauted, like the old John Gilpin, the poor creature continued its race. Even the dirty-water which the street cleaners showered upon it from their long hoses did not abate its ardour.

The strange adventure was, however, destined to end tragically for the unthinking racer. Tearing through the street at a terific speed a big motor lorry all of a sudden bore down from behind upon the ill-fated animal and crushed it beneath its relentless wheels.

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LOCAL BOARD REFUSES TO RE-INSTATE MEMBER FOR ABSENCE

District Judge Gives Important Ruling Regarding Serving Notices Of Meetings

ELLORE, (By Mail).

An important ruling was given to-day by Mr. P. Ragagopalan, District Judge, West Godavary, indicating the procedure to be adopted by Local Boards in serving notices of meetings on their members.

The matter arose out of a petition filed by Mr. P. Peddiraja, M. L. C., ex-President of the District Board, for a declaration that he continued to be a member of the Board and was not disqualified by absence at meetings as alleged by the Board, which refused to reinstate him as a member. The Board contended that Mr. Peddiraja did not attend the meetings held in February and March 1933 and that he therefore lost membership, under Section 56 (H) of the Madras Local Boards Act.

NO DUE NOTICE.

Mr. Peddiraja while admitting his absence at the said meeting stated that he had no due notice for either meeting and that his absence was therefore immaterial. The Board replied that for the meeting held in February notice was served on Mr. Peddiraja's son and for that held in March on his clerk. Mr. Peddiraja contended that notice on them both was improper

His Honour observed that the matter rested on the interpretation of Section 216 of the Madras Local Boards Act which provided that notice should be served on the member personally and "if such person is not found" by tendering the same to some adult member or "servant of his family." Mr. Peddiraja contended that he was actually present at Ellore on 16-2-33 (when the first notice was served on his son) conducting a sessions case and that it could not therefore be said that he "could not be found" at Ellore. Notice could not in those circumstances be served on his son. The Judge upheld this contention observing that there was no evidence on behalf of the Board to show that Mr. Peddiraja could not be found at Ellore on that date. It could not, therefore, be said that Mr. Peddiraja had "due notice" of the February meeting.

Regarding the March meeting also the Board had not proved that Mr. Peddiraja could not be found for the service of notice again the notice served on his clerk whom he engaged in his capacity as a lawyer could not be said to be a notice served on a "servant of the family" under the meaning of the section. The Judge observed "under Section 216 (B) service could be effected either at the place of abode or at the Place of the business of a member. Though obviously the legislature has referred to both places it has referred only to a "servant of the family" as the proper person to receive notice on behalf of the master. If the legislature had intended that a servant employed in the place of business of the member was also authoritised to receive notice on behalf of the master, it could have certainly said so by omitting any reference to the "family" in relation to the "servant". I, therefore, consider that the contention of the petitioner that his clerk does not come within the scope of Section 216 (B) as a proper person to receive notice must be upheld."

DID NOT CEASE TO BE A MEMBER.

In this view of the matter the Judge held that Mr. Peddiraja did not cease to be a member of the Board. The petition was therefore allowed with costs.—A. P.

LAHORE-KARACHI AIR MAIL SERVICE

Karachi Chamber Suggests Air-Rail Service Instead

KARACHI, March 21.

Referring to the proposed weekly airmail service between Lahore and Karachi to be operated by the Indian National Airways, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in a letter addressed to the Manager, Indian National Airways, New Delhi, says:—It appears that the proposed service will not be of any great use because daily service is absolutely essential. It seems most unlikely that weekly service will pay as the mails carried will be almost entirely restricted to the comparatively small section of the Imperial Airways mail intended for Lahore.

It is very unlikely that many people in Karachi wishing to correspond with Lahore will consider paying the extra air-mail fee, however small it may be. In order to make the airmail service pay it appears obvious that the first essential is to develop an "airmail" habit in the people.

There is not very much advantage in using the airmial unless it is possible for correspondents to reply by airmail. The Chamber suggests introduction of a combined air-rail daily service between Karachi and Lahore with Khanpur as the point at which to transfer mails from aeroplane to train and 'vice versa.'

The expense of running a combined air-rail service on the suggested lines would obviously be much less than the cost of running an air service the whole day between Karachi and Lahore. The Chamber is of the opinion that if the mail-passenger service is not considered sufficiently remunerative, it would be content with a service carrying mails only and using smaller machines. The mails carried need not of course be confined to addresses in Lahore, but it should be possible to popularise service of this nature for correspondence addressed "By Air via Lahore" to other stations in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

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HINDI VERSION by AGA HASHRA KASHMIRI the noted Hindi Playwright

Director:

NITIN BOSE

(Art Director of Puran Bhakta and Yahoodi-ki-Larki)

CHANDIDAS

the priest from the temple of Basuli

defied society, custom and caste for the welfare of the outcast.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW on MONDAY and on HOLIDAYS

4 SHOWS at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

AT Minerva Talkies Lamington Road

SPECIALLY FOR "BAKRI-ID" FESTIVAL

A grand and gorgeous feast for eyes and ears

Story of a passionate woman, who captivated the heart of a King!

"Talism-e-Talwar"

SAROJ'S Sparkling Urdoo Talkie full of Thrills & Chills and Magic Tricks!

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW East India's Gorgeous Hindi Talkie

For RAMNAVMI Holidays

NALA-DAMAYANTI

Featuring:

MUKHTAR BEGUM, AKHTAR, KRISHNACHANDRA DEY etc.

Time: 2-45, 5-15, 8, 10-45.

or SAIFE-SULEMANI

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW From 26th MARCH, MONDAY "ID"

featuring:

ASHRAF KHAN, SARDAR AKHTAR, ABDUR REHMAN KABULI, GULAB, ZEBUNNISA, etc.

at

GLOBE-TALKIES

Sandhurst Road

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S (POONA)

"Mysterious Prince"

is riding at Full Gallop towards Your PET Theatre!

Your Favourite Star will Entertain you in The Super Production

? ? ?

3rd Week

SAGAR'S HIT—

Starring

JAL

with

PANNA, SABITADEVI, ASOOJI, YAKUB NAYAMPALLY,

and others.

PHANTOM OF THE HILLS

TIME:—5-15, 8 and 10-30

Sat., Sun. and on Holidays:—Matinee at 2-45 p.m.

As fresh
As a flower in morn—
As sweet
As a "Song of Nightingale"
THIS ROMANCE

An EZRA MIR Production will go straight to your heart

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

Thousands and Thousands have Seen this Greatest Jungle Episode..... Hundreds and Hundreds have Seen It Over again..... Still Thousands Are Clamouring to Get Seats!

2nd & POSITIVELY LAST WEEK!

THE CARLTON

DAILY 3 SHOWS: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. SUN. MOR. SHOW AT 10 A.M.

SEE— LIONS.... TIGERS.... LEOPARDS.... GORILLAS.... CROCODILES.... in Mortal Combats with

"TARZAN THE FEARLESS"

who for the sake of his White Sweet-heart encounters hundreds of dangers seen and unseen..... FIGHTS to FINISH ..... LEAPS FOR LIFE.... DIVES TO DEATH!!!

WITH

BUSTER CRABBE

THE MOST PERFECT SPECIMEN OF MANHOOD.

Out-standing Achievement of the Indian Screen

Tara-Sundari

GOHAR

Shines out as Brilliant as ever Glorious—Witty a powerful personality

Whose pictures have never been a failure....

See and Hear her with

E. BILLIMORIA
MASTER BHAGVANDAS
GHORY, IN A CHUNDULAL SHAH Production.

Ranjit Movitone—

Present with Pride their Record Breaking Picture of the year .....

Running for the 2nd Week

West-End Talkies

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 2-45 P. M.

BOMBAY SUBURBITES WANT HIM

—FOR ONE MORE WEEK—

3rd and LAST WEEK

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S (POONA) MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL SUPER:

"BHAKTA PRALHAD"

The Child-Devotee of Lord Vishnu, who proved that HUMAN POWER Stands much Below Eternal Might.

Featuring: Master MOHAN, RATNAPRABHA, SHAKUNTALA SALVI

AT KOHINOOR CINEMA: DADAR

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M. Matinee at 2-15 P.M. on Sat., Sun., Mon. and Friday.

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HEADACHES

Neuralgia, Nerve Pains, etc.
Hammer at your Brain?

Why suffer those torturing pains? —take a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets and banish the cause. Your trouble may be due to Starved Nerves, Impure Blood, a Debilitated System or Disordered Digestive Organs. But Dr. Cassell's Tablets will make you well

19 Health Ingredients

Your **NERVES** are Nourished by the marvellous **NERVE NUTRIENTS.**
Your **DIGESTION** is put right by the powerful **STOMACHICS.**
Your **BLOOD** is enriched by the wonderful **BLOOD NUTRIENTS.**
Your **SYSTEM** is Rebuilt by the Marvellous **HYPOPHOSPHITES.**

Thus, attacked from every quarter, your Health Trouble cannot stay—it **MUST GO!**

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Kottakal (S. Malabar)

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Estab shed 1919.
Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.
Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station)
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND Rs 7,00,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMASJI COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.,
Managing Director:—
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Esq., J. P.
Current Deposit Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1½ per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One Lac.
Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.
Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balances for 3 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
Advances made on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
B. M. BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B.
Secretary.

MIND YOUR EYE
"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights absolutely. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. Price Rs. 2. HARRYASRAM.
Panchpota, (Bengal).

THE TWIN FAVOURITES
CALCHEMICO'S
MARGO SOAP and NEEM TOOTH PASTE

No. 465-L. Govt. Industrial Surveyor's Office, Delhi. February 16, 1934.

I have examined Margo Soap and Neem Tooth Paste, manufactured by the Calcutta Chemical Co., Limited, Calcutta. The preparations containing, Margosic principles (extracted from Neem) in high percentage are strongly antiseptic and germicidal. Margo Soap can be safely used even for the delicate skin as a harmless toilet soap. The objectionable smell and the bitter taste have been eliminated from the preparations.

(Sd.) .....
Govt. Industrial Surveyor,
In-Charge, Industrial Laboratory,
DELHI.

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED.
Branch:—PRINCESS STREET, Bombay 2.

TRADE AND FINANCE

MONEY MARKET EASY WITH CALL FUNDS 1-1/2 P. C.

Firm Tone In Securities

SILVER AND GOLD EASY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY

Money was easy this week with call funds available at about 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. Treasury maturities amounted to Rs. 318.75 lacs during this week, while renewals including intermediates of Rs. 2.54 crores to Rs. 404 lacs. Furthermore sales of sterling to Government during this period amounted to £1,433,000. Government have repaid Rs. 1 1/2 crores to the imperial Bank against their borrowing for Ways and Means, and the outstanding amount is now Rs. 7 crores. The cash balance of the bank has increased by Rs. 164 lacs to Rs. 10.41 crores. The trade demand shows a decline of Rs. 114.90 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One month 1 3/4 per cent, two months 2 per cent, three months 2 1/4 per cent and six months 2 1/2 cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank as on March 16, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 164.24 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank to Rs. 10,41,05,000 as compared with 21.40 crores this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.72, an increase of 1.94 per cent over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 26.16 lacs, Rs. 23.78 lacs and by Rs. 5.48 lacs respectively. Government deposits show a small decline of Rs. 21.25 lacs to Rs. 6.78 crores, while other deposits are up by Rs. 65.94 lacs to Rs. 73.86 crores. The Bank rate stands at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

A firm tone was manifest in giltedged this week with a rise of over a rupee in the price of 3 1/2 per cent Paper to Rs. 88-7, covering by Calcutta oprators and speculative buying being mainly responsible. A fair amount of investment demand continued in other scrips. 3 1/2 p.c. Loan due 1947.50 improved to Rs. 97-11. 4 per cent loan due 1960/70 further rose to Rs. 103-1 4 per cent 1934-37 loan is quoted at Rs. 100-10 and 1943 at Rs. 102-13. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan gained about 4 annas to Rs. 108, while 1934 bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 100-13. 5 per cent loan due 1939-44 kept steady at Rs. 107-5, 1940-43 loan at Rs. 107-11 and 1935 at Rs. 103-5. 5 per cent 1945-55 Tax free loan closed at Rs. 115-1. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan showed no change at Rs. 107-15. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development loan closed at Rs. 105-11 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 105-4.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady to firm, but the volume of business was small. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1/6-1/16 and no buyers under 1/6-3/32d. Fresh business in connection with export of gold was small as also merchandise export bills. Forward positions were steady and the following are the closing rates: Up to end April 1/6-1/16; May 1/6-1/32 and June 1s. 6d. The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dol 5.09 1/8 to dol. 5.11 5/8, but reacted and closed at dol. 5.11 1/8. The Paris-London cross rate after easing slightly from 77.46 to 77.34 in mid-week improved to 77.59 and closed at 77.40. The Belga and the Italian lira in London finished at 21.88 and 59.34 respectively.

GOLD.

An easy tone prevailed in the gold marked this week and the price of ready declined from Rs. 33-13-9 to as low as Rs. 33-11-0, but subsequently improved and closed at 33-11-6. The volume of business both inter-bazar and for export was small probably due to the narrow fluctuations in the dollar sterling cross rates. On the other hand, arrivals from upcountry are not large. Stocks and hand approximate 4 lacs tolas and the daily offtake stands at about 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns moved sympathetically and declined to Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-5-0 for ready and forward at the close. In London the quotation for gold eased from 136sh. 6d to 136s but closed at 136s 2d. Last week's shipment of gold amounted to Rs. 56.28 lacs per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" and Rs. 13.77 lacs per s.s. "California". The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 33-13-9 and Rs. 33-11-0 for ready, Rs. 33-14-3 and Rs. 33-11-3 for April 3 settlement and Rs. 33-14-9 and Rs. 33-12-0 for 30th April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 87.605 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The trend of prices in the silver market was lower on weaker advices both from America and London. The volume of business in the local market was limited. The price of ready after opening at Rs. 55-12 advanced in mid week to Rs. 56, but soon weakened to Rs. 55-2 and closed at Rs. 55-4 per 100 tolas. The movements in our market were guided more or less by the fluctuating news from the U.S.A. with regard to the rehabilitation of silver. Stocks hand are estimated at some 10,000 bars and the daily offtake during this period was about 50 bars. In Shanghai the dollar from 1/4 3/8 to 1/4-1/16d closing at 1/4-1/8. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20 1/4d and 19 7/8d for ready and 20-5/16d and 19-15/16d for forward. In the local market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-0 and Rs. 55-2 for ready Rs. 61-13 and Rs. 60-13 for 4th April settlement and Rs. 56-0 and Rs. 55-2 for May 4, settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 38,600 in coin.

SHARES.

A steady tone prevailed on the stock Exchange with a fair amount of business passing. The prices of cotton mill shares improved somewhat during the week and the following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 765-764/6-760; Century Rs. 228/2 223/12-216/4; Central India Rs. 267/8-265-266/4-253/12; Kohinoor Rs. 138/12-135-130; New Great Rs. 134/6-122/8; Simplex Rs. 86/4-76/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 195/10-188/2-193/2-183/2.

In the miscellaneous section a firm tone was manifest, particularly in cement and electric shares. Tata Iron Ordys. after being steady about 56-6, closed at Rs. 55-10. Tata Defds. declined from Rs. 215 to Rs. 208/12. Tata 2nd Pref. shares improved to Rs. 121/8. Tata Hudros closed at Rs. 143/7xd Tata Power shares advanced from Rs. 998/12 to Rs. 1013/12, but declined to Rs. 980. Andhra Valley shares opened firm at Rs. 1013/12, but declined to Rs. 980. Andhra Valley shares opened firm at Rs. 1420, but eased off towards the close to Rs. 1410. Alcocks kept steady at Rs. 192-8. Bombay Burmahs declined from Rs. 435-10 to Rs. 408-12. Bombay Trams were almost unchanged at Rs. 141/4. Bombay steams were a bit easier at Rs. 270. Cement shares were in demand. Bundis closing at Rs. 27-15, Indian Cements at Rs. 366/4, Katni Ordys at Rs. 311-4 and Shahabad Cement at Rs. 319/6. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij finished at Rs. 782/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 745.

Imperial Bank shares show little change at Rs. 1270 with Contributories at Rs. 316/4. Bank of India shares were steady throughout at Rs. 105/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24-2.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 23

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Latest prices:—
Assam Bengal Railway ordy Stock £78-10-0
Attock Oil Co Ltd £0-13-0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference £0-12-9
Bengal Nagpur Railway Ord Stock £98-0-0
Burma Corporation Ltd £0-14-0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock £23-0-0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord £2-15-9
Calcutta Tramways ordy £1-6-6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co £0-7-9
East India Distilleries and S F Ord £1-6-6
Eastern Bank Ltd £6-7-6
Great Western Railway Ord Stock £59-0-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £140-0-0
Imperial Airways Ltd ord £2-0-0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord £0-3-0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs £102-0-0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord £1-15-0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Railway 4 1/2 per cent Deb £84-0-0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures £110-0-0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50 £111-0-0

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, March 22

This week:—
Total Bullion £192,100,000
Public Deposits £12,200,000
Other Deposits £143,600,000
Government Securities £72,900,000
Other Securities £18,500,000
Notes and coins £82,700,000
Notes in circulation £369,500,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities 53.06 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay March 23

B C Rate T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-July.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 15th Apr-May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 262 1/4
Banks selling T T 26 1/4
Banks buying T T 259 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 585
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 25 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.11 1/4 22nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 23rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 23rd instant
London/Paris 77.25 22nd instant
London/Belgium 21.84 22nd instant
London/Switzerland 15.75 22nd instant
London/Italy 59.25 22nd instant
London/Berlin 12.82 22nd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 22nd instant
London/New York 5.11 1/8 22nd instant
Amsterdam/London 7.56 22nd instant
Java/London 7.52 1/2 22nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £6-16-0 21st instant £6-16-2 22nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 21st instant 19 7/8 22nd instant
Silver London forward 20 21st instant 19 15/16 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 3/8 21st instant 45 1/2 22nd instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent 21st instant 7/8 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 21st instant; 1 per cent 22nd instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCE

The statement of the cash balances of the Government of India issued on March 22 is as under:—

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)
Balance on:—
In District Treasuries 30th Nov 1933 1,99,15; 31st Dec 1933 2,07,82; 31st Jan 1934 2,13,99; 28th Feb 1934 2,32,48
With the Imperial Bank of India 30th Nov 1933 7,08,75; 31st Dec 1933 6,25,71; 31st Jan 1934 7,24,65; 28th Feb 1934 7,23,36
Total 30th Nov 1933 9,07,90; 31st Dec 1933 8,31,53; 31st Jan 1934 9,38,64; 28th Feb 1934 9,55,79

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY

(IN POUNDS STERLING)
Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 17th March 1934 1,433,000.
Sterling purchased in India from 1st April 1933 to 17th March 1934 42,236,000
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 17th March 1934 2,905,000*
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April 1933 to 17th March 1934 7,905,000
Total during the week ending the 17th March 1934 1,472,000
Total from 1st April 1933 to 17th March 1934 34,331,000

*Represents transfers from Home Treasury to Gold Standard Reserve in England against corresponding transfer of gold from Gold Standard Reserve to Paper Currency Reserve in India. The increase of gold in Paper Currency Reserve in India was set off by a corresponding cancellation of 'ad hocs.'

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON

Bombay, March 22

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India. Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs.)
CONSUMPTION
British India during Feb 1934 156,341; during Feb 1933 155,006; since 1st Sep 1933 961,577; during corresponding period last year 1,037,313
Indian States during Feb 1934 30,280; during Feb 1933 29,504; since 1st Sep 1933 186,745; during corresponding period last year 189,343
Total—India during Feb 1934 186,621; during Feb 1933 184,512; since 1st Sept 1933 1,148,322; during corresponding period last year 1,226,656

Cawnpore.—A sub-inspector of police was assaulted and dragged by a witness from a local court-verandah into the compound outside the Bar Library. A peon arrived on the spot, and saved the sub-inspector from further assault. The court work had not begun, when the incident took place.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES —SPECIALLY THOSE OVER THIRTY.

Don't Be Chained To Advancing Years

You feel depressed—devitalized—disinclined for work or pleasure. You are unable to enjoy life.

What is the reason? You are young—not much over thirty—and ought to be full of energy. Recall your early youth—how joyful it was to live! But you have allowed the years to oppress and weary you. Life in a hot climate has hardened your arteries—the years have aged you *much too soon.*

Don't be chained to advancing years—restore the elasticity of your arteries and you will relieve the strain on your heart. Your brain will become alert again—depression will be banished—you will enjoy life to the full.

Phyllosan will give *you* renewed youth—just as it has given it to thousands all over the World. Phyllosan will impart vigour to your circulatory system improve your health and make you look younger.

Phyllosan is a purely vegetable preparation and contains no alcohol, animal fat or harmful chemicals. It is prepared under the supervision of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Two tiny, tasteless tablets taken three times a day before meals—will mean new life to you.

Start Taking

"PHYLLOSAN" Regd.

TO-DAY!

To revitalize your blood, rejuvenate your arteries, correct your blood pressure fortify your heart, strengthen your nerves and increase all your physical and vital forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.

Agents: CAMA, NORTON & Co.,
23, Medows Street, Bombay.
Proprietors: NATURAL CHEMICALS, Ltd.

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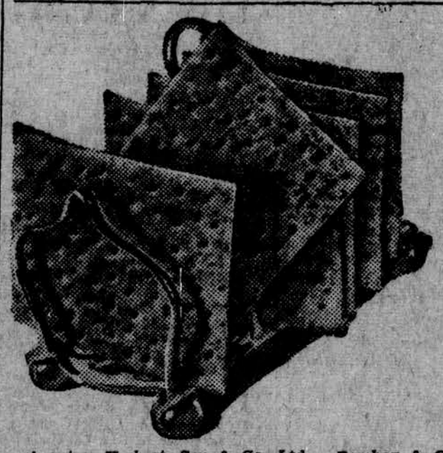

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Vita-Weat
100% Whole Wheat
THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISP-BREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health.

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

KARNATAKA AURORA CREAM:—

A non-greasy toilet preparation that masters the hair and keeps the head cool and pleasant. This Preparation once used by anyone will be used always.

KARNATAKA SNOW:—

An Elegant toilet preparation which provides the best means of preserving the natural beauty and complexion.

REMOR LIMONIS:—

The most popular hair dressing. A small quantity applied to the head imparts a very cooling and pleasant sensation and keeps the head cool for a long time.

Manufacturers:—

KARNATAKA CH. & PH. WORKS, LTD.
35 Princess Street. BOMBAY. 2.

STOCKISTS AT DADAR:
BILL & COMPANY,
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists.
GENERAL STORES, MATUNGA,
G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Pre-Holiday Short Covering

TEMPORARY RALLY IN VALUES

BOMBAY, March 23.

In the face of impending labour trouble in America, resignation of the Minister of Finance of the Swiss Government and war clouds on the Arabian frontier, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady to-day with a general short covering. This was mainly due to Holidays and Bears were satisfied to secure profits on a portion of their short interest.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

The buying was not confined to one group of shares and almost every scrip on the forward list closed with small improvement. Andhra shares were up by about Rs. 5 while Powers gained Rs. 10. Tata Steel shares displayed good undertone, Ordinary shares improved by annas four while Defds. were up by Rs. 2/8. Similarly Cement and Mill shares also moved up.

TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT

To-day's improvement is not likely to be maintained and in the absence of any favourable factor after the Holidays prices will generally assume sagging tendency. Operators are cautious and see nothing in the general situation to encourage any buying movement. The market is still overbought and needs readjustment. Thus chances are in favour of a further decline but as soon as urgent long interest is liquidated it will be safe to begin buying with a view to average scale down. We anticipate there will be a better buying opportunity later on.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

The Gilt-Edged market was uninteresting and dull with a marked absence of any important business. Present prices are high enough and professionals are not inclined to increase their long interest as they fear something unknown may induce extensive selling on an unwilling market.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	268/2
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	762 8
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	220 0
100 Central India	259 6
100 Colaba	78 2
100 Gokak	124 0
100 Crescent	7/4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	N 3 8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Indore	123 12
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	131 4
250 Laxmi	720 0
100 Madnowji	4 0
250 Madras Unitd	65 0
1000 Morarji	350 0
250 Model	46 12
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	126 4
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phonix	268 12
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2810 0
50 Simplex	77 0
100 Swadeshi	188 0
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 14
500 Vishnu	1420 0
100 Western	740 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	89 0
25-50 Central	24 0
500 Imperial	1270 0
125-500 Imp. County	315 10
50-100 India	105 0
5 Union	4-8-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bund.	28 0
70 Gwalior	90 12
250 Indian	372 8
40 Katni Def.	1,222 8
10 Katni Ord.	317 8
75 Okha	157 8
10 Punjab	17 14
100 Shahbad	323 2
70 United	82 4
INSURANCE	
10-100 Jupiter	10 12
15-75 New India	28 14
200 Oriental	3790 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	43 12
100 Andhra Valley	1,414 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Aram	141 14
100 Bombay Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	11 2
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, March 23

Bombay Dyeing 760 62
Century 217 221 220
Central India 256 57 56 259/6
Colaba 78-2
Kohinoor 130 131/4
New Great 123 126/4
Simplex 77 76 80 77
Swadeshi 185 188
Bundi 27/14 28/2 28
I Cement 366 73 372/8
T Steel Defd 210 8 210
T Steel Ord 55/14 56/2
B Steam 270 271/14
B Burma 409 411 413/2
Tata Hydro 142/7 143/2
Andhra xd 1380 85 81 1383/12
Tram ord 141-14
Tata Power 882 88 90 85 92

100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	143 2
1000	Tata Power	992 8
RAILWAYS		
500	Ahm. Prantej	782 8
100	C. Province	79 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100	Gujarat	57 4
100	Mandra Bhon.	79 8
100	Pachora Jamner	78 0
100	Sara Siraiguni	82 0
500	Tapti Valley	745 0
MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	16 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	210 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	56 2
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	200 0
50	Belapur Sugar	186 14
100	Bombay Steam	271 14
125	Bombay Burma	413 2
50	Bombay Burma County	138 12
&sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-8-6
50	Bombay Telephone	88 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	130 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	541 4
100	Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000	Port Canning	572 8
15	Scindia	9 6
30	Tata Construction	62 4
25	Tata Oil	17 14
PREF. SHARES.		
7 per cent	Andhra Vly	1235 0
6 per cent	Bom. Steam	270 0
7 per cent	Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	79 8
5 per cent	Central India (T.F.)	465 0
7 per cent.	Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent.	Katni 2nd (TF)	137 8
7½ per cent	Punjab Cement	14 0
7½ per cent	Tata Hydro XD	123 2
7½ per cent	Tata Power	1.262 8
6 per cent	Tata Steel 1st	166 14
7-1/2 per cent.	Tata Steel 2nd (b)	121 12
5½ per cent	Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent	Vishnu	635 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, March 22

Spot Silver 45 1/4 cents
March 45.50 plus 15c
May 45.60 plus 05c
Tone: Steady

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar 23

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/16
To-day's opening 1-4 1/8
To-day's closing 1-4 3/16

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

	F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date	22-3-34	6698000	7441000
Receipts Yesterday	22-3-34	11000	13000
Exports to date	22-3-34	5987000	6091000
Stock at Ports	16-3-34	3233000	4451000
Stock Interior Towns	16-3-34	1706000	1932000
Stock Liverpool	16-3-34	1030000	870000
Visible Supply	16-3-34	7533000	9006000
Quantity in Sight	16-3-34	10283000	11123000
Quantity out of Sight	15-3-34	9313000	8921000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 23

It is generally believed that President Roosevelt will try to satisfy the silver mining interests by buying large quantities of silver Shanghai Exchange opened steady to-day at 1-4 1/8 against previous closing at 1-4 1/16. The local silver market opened very steady to-day with April settlement quoted at Rs. 61-1. Later on Shanghai T T on London showed further improvement of 1/16 at the close which influenced some buying and prices improved to Rs. 61-3.

The Gold market was also quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within the range of half anna.

The general sentiment in the local market is bearish and any improvement is likely to meet with increased selling as stocks of silver are fairly large and the offtake is poor. Weakness of dollar is also helping bearish ideas and Gold prices have an easing tendency.

Ready Silver	55-4-0
April Settlement	61-2-0
May esttlement	61-4-0
Ready Gold	33-11-6
April settlement	33-11-9
May settlement	33-12-0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	19
Amer Forn Power Com	10
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	22
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	46
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	53
Consolidated Gas	38
Columbia Gas	16
American Tel and Tel	119
Western Union Telg	53 1/2
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	36 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	29
Erie R R	20
Pennsylvania R R	33
Union Pacific R R	125
Great North Pfd	28
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	46
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr Tobacco B	69
City of New York 6 per cent 1955	101 1/4
Dupont	95
Switzerland 5 1/2 per cent 1946	107 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	41
United States Steel	51 1/4
American Smelting	43
Int Nickel of Canada	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
International Harvester	41
General Motors	37 1/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	16 1/2
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	26 3/4
National City Bank xd	28 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	480
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	38
R Thompson	9
Remington Rand	13
General Foods	34

Market acting strong and we have a good opinion of the market.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 22.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10 1/2
National Bank of India	48-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.
London, March 22.

	£
Copper Brazier	43-3/4
Yellow Metal	35-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	236-1/2

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 22

Silver.—Business very small.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 22.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 22.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.83-3/4
Amsterdam	7.56
Brussels	21.88
Madrid	37.34
Milan	59.34
Berne	15.77 1/2
Paris	77.40
Prague	122.68
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate	5.11-1/2

LINSEED OILS.
London, March 22

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt. April sellers £18/4-1/2.
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBERS.
London, March 22.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 3 /16 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, March 22

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 26 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Mar/Apl. nominal 6/10-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Mar/Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt., Mar/Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 23

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on lower Liverpol advices but rallied later on strength of Wall Street Prices again declined on foreign selling.

RISE AND FALL

There was general long liquidation and Southern hedge selling during the early part of the day but hopes of Government intervention to settle the labour trouble in America influenced some buying. Wall Street market was firm and spinners were moderate buyers. Towards the close there was renewed selling from foreign countries which again weakened prices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 6 points in sympathy with lower Liverpool advices and under general seling a further decline of 2 points was recorded and May delivery touched the lowest level of the day 11.84 during the first half hour of the session The offerings were well absorbed and the decline was overcome by better demand and net rise of 5 points was established during the early part of the afternoon. Later on there was some outside selling which again depressed prices and the market closed at a net decline of one to eight points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.15c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of one to four points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.03c.

SPECULATIVE LIQUIDATION

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—Despite the determined efforts of the Administration to stave off the threatened labour strikes apprehensions of their not being settled caused speculative liquidation particularly for foreign account. Momentarily the situation seems well balanced; the strength of the statistical position, probability of Government control over production and the Administration's determination to sustain and raise commodity prices, offsetting the recent falling in dry-goods sales, smaller demand for spots and uncertainty over the labour situation Technically the recent liquidation has strengthened the position and any further decline is likely to cause a reduction in Southern offerings and may induce the Administration to adopt the silver prices raising programme in order to support commodity prices.

Taking all facts into consideration ahead we consider Liverpool around 6.00d. a reasonable proposition but until more is known as to the size and progress of the new crop we would be content with taking quick profits.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y May highest 11.97 +05 (1-52 p.m. Lowest 11.84 —08 (10-27 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.13—05 (10-1 a.m.) Lowest 6.08—10 (2-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Situation dominated by American labour trouble. Absence stimulus rising prices appears resulting some slowing down world mill activity.

New York: Early lower owing to continued liquidation and hedging. Since steadied on some new buying. Labour situation principal influence and feeling here is that with Administration's intervention will be corrected soon. Cotton goods market-yarn market—quiet. Tone easier.

New York: Market dull. Some foreign selling. Trade bought moderately. All markets hesitant pending labour situation.

New York: There is some prospect of 60 days delay in labour troubles. Price fixing absorbing further liquidation. Although the market may go lower, we do not consider purchases at these prices dangerous.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

11-50 a.m.: Disappointed longs liquidating.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York: Liquidation well absorbed awaiting developments Washington.

Liverpool: Market quiet on poor trade demand, do not expect material decline.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 22

March 1934	11.88—04
May 1934	11.92—01
Middling Spot	12.03—06
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	11.88
July 1934	11.99
October 1934	12.09
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	12.90
July 1934	12.01
October 1934	12.11

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 22.

May 1934	11.89—03
July 1934	12.02—01
October 1934	12.10—05
December 1934	12.18—08
January 1935	12.23—05
Middling Spot	12.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, March 23.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened on Thursday at a decline of 6 points with May delivery 6.12. Prices declined on discouraged long liquidation and Bombay selling. Later on there was also a little trade calling steady selling from America was offset by fair trade buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a net decline of 8 points Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 11 points at 6.43d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet in sympathy with weakness in American Cotton. Prices closed at a decline of 8 to 6 points with March 4.92 May 4.90 and Juli 4.86

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy with scattered long liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 11 to 9 points with Spot Cotton 12 points down to 8.96d. Uppers futures were also easy and declined 9 to 10 points Spot Uppers declined 13 points to 6.95d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy with increased selling pressure. There was a marked absence of any buying Sakels futures declined 34 to 13 points while Ashmouni Contracts lost 20 to 17 points.

COTTON CONSUMPTION.

"The International Federation's figures of Consumption and Stocks for the half-year ending 31st January confirm Garside's estimates showing a definite swingback in the world's consumption from American to Outside Growths, which according to Garside's figures was most marked in January. The Federation figures show that the world's consumption of American was more than at this time's a year ago, but substantially less than in the second half of last season, the deficit being in the U. S. A. But the World's consumption of Indian Egyptian and Sundries has been steadily increasing for the last three half-years."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.84
May 1934	8.41
July 1934	8.40
October 1934	8.21
November 1934	8.26
December 1934	8.27
F. G. F. Spot	8.69

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.69
Fine (Good Staple)	4.84
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.99
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.87
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.02
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.53
Fine	3.68
Superfine	3.78
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.63
Fine	3.78
Superfine	3.83

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 22

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations.

		Price.
March 1934		6.12—08
April 1934		6.11—08
May 1934	6.12	6.10—08
June 1934		6.08—08
July 1934	6.09	6.07—08
August 1934		6.06—08
September 1934		6.06—08
October 1934		6.05—08
November 1934		6.05—08
December 1934		6.06—08
January 1935		6.06—08
February 1935		6.06—08
March 1935		6.07—08
Middling Spot		6.43—11

LINSEED.
London, March 22.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, March/April sellers £10-18-9.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, March/April sellers £9-7-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £11-3-9

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 22.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels March/April sellers 17/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels March/April sellers 17/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels March/April sellers 21/3.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
London, March 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10.5/16.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 23

After heavy long liquidation and extensive selling by option dealers on Thursday, the local market displayed steady tone on short covering and some buying influenced by favourable cables from America regarding the labour trouble.

The market was expected to open at Rs 195/8 for Broach A-M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 196/8. There was some buying which improved prices to Rs 196/12 At this level an attempt was made to depress prices by bear operators and increased selling declined prices to Rs. 196. But the offerings were well taken over and prices again recovered to Rs. 196/12. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened very steady at a rise of 3 points. The local market ruled very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	197/8
Broach J-A.	202/8
Oomra May	171/8
Oomra July	173/12
Bengal May	132/8
Bengal July	135/8

MARCH COTTON ... CONTRACTS

Bombay, March 23.

The March Cotton Contracts for Oomra and Bengal ran out today at Rs. 171 and Rs. 134 respectively.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal March	500	14,900
Oomra March	1,400	7,700

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Mar. 23.

	Extra Sp-fine	Sup	Fine	F G.	Good
M.G. Bengal					
U.P	141	137	134	129	
Panjab	141	137	134	129	
Rajputana	141	137	134	129	
Oomra, C.P.					
No. 1	189	186	184	181	
Oomra No 3	176	173	171	168	
C.P. No 2	182	179	177	174	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

100 Phnix Mill Dabhoi 209
10 Phinix Mill Amod 209
100 Japan T and Co., Barwaha 2 on
65 G G Kesha Arvi 6 1/2 on
150 A. Damodar Wadhwan 15 off
75 Kotak and Co. Arvi 6 on
100 Breul and Co. Akot 2 on
66 Breul and Co., Pulgaon 9 on
45 K. Devchand Mandusar 189
100 Japan T and Co. Pandurna 176 1/2

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
Bombay, Mar. 23.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	970	212,454
Central India	1,143	156,191
Barsi and Nagar	460	144,921
Hyderabad Gaorani	274	37,549
Berar	4,027	297-997
Central Provinces	332	75,700
Total Oomras	7,206	924,812
Dholera	651	29,403
No-W. Provinces	590	7,676
Rajputana	302	31,606
Sind-Punjab	815	130,397
Broach	3,373	181,475
Coompta and Dharwar	35	10,692
Westerns-Northerns	77	4,613
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	6,090
Persian	...	1,224
American		23,316
Egyptian and Africa	796	73,806
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	13,845	1,425,224

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 15th March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,438	246,271
Japan and China	8,625	320,703
Coast Ports	200	9,617
Up-country by Rail	...	66,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	17,446
Total	10,263	660,541

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	142 45	...
Bengal Fine	138 40	...
Bengal F.G.	134 36	...
Sndh-Punjab Fine	138 40	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	134 36	...
Wardha-Hingt F.G.	18 487	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	184 87	...
Pundhurna Fine	177 80	...
Yoetmal Fine	176 78	...
Arvi Fine	176 78	...
Ellichpur Fine	176 78	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	170 72	...
Khamgaon Fine	170 72	...
Mulkapur Fine	164 67	...
Khandesh Fine	162 66	...
Jalna Sailu Fine	162 66	...
Burwah Sanavad	173 75	...
Broach Fine	204 08	...
Punjab American	213	...
Punjab American mix	204	...
Cambodia	...	251
Miraj Sangli	...	161 66
Coompta Good	...	166
Jinja	325	...
Busoga	330	...
Kampala	332	...
Manza	318	...

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 110 at Cross Rate 5.11 1/8
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/May 195/8 Liverpool May 6.10 Rs. 69 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/May 195/8 New York May 11.89 Rs. 82 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.11 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 23

3 1/2 p.c.	G P N Sett	86 7 6
3 1/2 p.c.	G P N Cash	89 5 0
4 p.c.	1960/70 Cash	103 0 0
4 p.c.	1960/70 Sett	102 1 0
5 p.c.	1945/55 Sett	115 0 0
5 p.c	1945/55 Cash	115 1 0
TAX FREE		
5 p.c	1953/63 Mysore	123 6 0
5 p.c	1955 Mysore	114 8 0
5 1/2 p.c.	1938 Mysore	106 4 0
5 1/2 p.c.	1935 B D I.	105 12 0
5 1/2 p.c.	1917 50 Cash	97 10 0
4 p.c.	1934/37 Cash	100 10 0
4 p.c.	1943 Cash	102 12 0
4 1/2 p.c.	1934 Cash	100 13 0
4 1/2 p.c.	1955/6 Cash	107 8 0
4 1/2 p.c.	1955/60 Cash	106 8 0
5 p.c.	1939/44 Cash	107 5 0
5 p.c.	1940/43 Cash	107 12 0
3 p.c	1935 Cash	103 5 0
3 1/2 p.c.	1938/40 Cash	103 9 0
5 1/2 p.c.	1935 B Cash	105 8 0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)		
4 p.c	B P T 1974	96 12 0
4 p.c.	M Deb 1974	96 4 0
5 p.c.	M Deb 1959	107 4 0
6 p.c.	M Deb 1954	113 12 0
6 p.c.	K P T 1956	113 12 0
6 1/2 p.c.	B I T 1937	108 4 0

3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/8/8 and declined to Rs. 88/7/8 on scattered realising. At the decline there was some covering which hardened prices to Rs. 88/10/8 and finally the Session closed at Rs. 88/7/8 on renewed liquidation

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/7; Highest Rs 24/7/8; Lowest Rs. 24/5; Closing Rs. 24/7.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs 21/8; Closing Rs. 21/9.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Linseed May	6 2 0
Linseed Sept.	6 6 7
Wheat May	3 12 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Liverpool, March 22.

March delivery	49-1/8d.
May delivery	50-7/8d.
July delivery	53d.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, March 23.

May delivery	0.87-1/4c.
July delivery	0.87-3/8c.
September delivery	0.88-1/8c.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
New York, March 22.

July	1-53
September	1-69 +.03
December	1-62 +.01
January	1-65 +.01

BOMBAY SUGAR.
Bombay, March 23.

Java Ready	14 3 0
Feb. Shipment	4 5 0
March Shipment	4 5 9
A M Shipment	4 6 0
J A Shipment	4 7 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

	Bales.
Khandesh	970
Central India	1,149
Barsi-Nugger	200
Hyderabad-Gaorani	274
Berar	4,027
Central Provinces	332
Dholera	651
N. W. Provinces	599
Rajputana	302
Sind-Punjab	815
Broach	3,373
Compta-Dharwar	35
Westerns-Northerns	77
Egyptians	47
East Africans	749
Total Cotton	13,845
	Cwts.
Wheat	22,684
Linseed	42,454
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	774
Gingellyseed	3,880
Poppysseed	39
Groundnuts	20,200
Castorseed	9,200
Rice	48,700
Myrabollams	2,625
Cottonseed	7,000
Gram	1,400
Joowar	800
Barley	30
Bajree	2,962
	Tons.
Coal	402

SEEDS

London, March 22

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9/8/9.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March Apl. sellers £9/2/6.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 23

Broach A/May opening 196; highest 196; lowest 195 1/2; close 195 1/2
Broach J/Aug opening 202; highest 202; lowest 198 3/4; close 200 1/4
Oomra March opening 171 1/2; highest 171 1/2; lowest 168 3/4; close 168 3/4
Oomra May opening 172 1/4; highest 172 1/4; lowest 169 1/2; close 169 1/2
Oomra July opening 174 1/2; highest 174 1/2; lowest 171 1/2; close 171 1/2
Bengal March opening 131; highest 131; lowest 128 1/2; close 128 1/2
Bengal May opening 132 1/4; highest 133; lowest 128 1/2; close 128 1/2
Bengal July opening 135; highest 135; lowest 132 1/2; close 132 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May Rs. 3 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 10

Latest Commercial News

CHEERFUL SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 3 Points Down

LONDON GOLD A SHADE EASIER BUT SILVER STEADY

Moderate Business In Wheat And Linseed

BOMBAY, March 23.

On Friday, fluctuations in the cross rate were confined within a narrow range.

CHEERFUL SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON.

There was a more cheerful sentiment in the New York cotton market and the opening tone was very steady. Prices declined slightly on profit-taking but improved again on some buying induced by steady Stock Exchange and Liverpool cables.

LONDON GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was a shade easier but silver registered a small rise on account of small offerings.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED QUIET.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady and Argentine linseed remained quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FAIRLY ACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange displayed a fairly active tendency while gilt-edged securities ruled firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 23.

Previous closing rate	.....	11.89
To-day's opening rate	.....	11.94
Difference	.....	+ .05
To-day's closing rate	.....	11.86
Difference	.....	—.03
Broach Expectation	.....	Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 23.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.10
To-day's opening rate	.....	6.13
Difference	.....	+ .03
To-day's closing rate	.....	6.11
Difference	.....	+ .01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 23

Although the sentiment in the New York Cotton Market to-day was more cheerful than what it was yesterday, business was restricted owing to the hesitant tendency of operators. Movements were narrow and the market hardly moved beyond a range of 3 points. The undertone was steady for the great part of the session.

Operations in May commenced 5 points higher at 11.94 but on some profittaking the price was reduced to 11.89. Later prices however improved to 11.94 on steady Stock Exchange and Liverpool cables which induced buying on a moderate scale.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 23.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May	(11.87/11.86) 11.94/11.95
July	(11.97/11.96) 12.09/12.08
October	(12.09/12.08) 12.16/12.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 23.

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American March	(6.13) 6.16
American May	(6.11) 6.14
Egyptian March	(8.49) 8.55
Egyptian May	(8.43) 8.51

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 23.

There was no business in Broach cotton at night. The rate was nominally quoted at Rs. 197-8 with New York opening cotton futures 5 up and Liverpool closing futures 1 up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 23.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/4, 61/2 and 61/5 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery offerings were absorbed by bear covering and outside support. Prices however advanced by 2 annas and closed steady at Rs. 55/6, 61/4 and 61/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/12/3, 33/12/6 and 33/13 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery, and advanced by 1/4 anna on scattered buying but in the absence of demand for export at higher rates, prices eased off touching Rs. 33/10, 33/10/6 and 33/11. At these levels there was fairly good demand and prices again improved by 1/2 anna and closed steady at Rs. 33/10/6, 33/11 and 33/11/6.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 11.86 with a decline of 3 points.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 23.

Previous closing	.....	5.11 1/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.10 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 23.

Previous closing	.....	5.11 1/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.11 1/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.10 9/16
Difference	.....	—.00 9/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 23.

Previous closing	.....	77.40
To-day's opening	.....	77.40
To-day's closing	.....	77.34
Difference	.....	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 23.

London Exchange opened steady with the sterling dollar at 511 1/8 but the rate later declined to 510 5/8.

The closing rate was 5.10 9/16

Franc opened at 77.40 but remained steady throughout with minor fluctuations.

The rate closed at 77.34

LONDON SILVER

London, March 23.

Offerings were small.

	Last Price	To-day's price.
Spot	19 7/8d	20d.
Forward	19 15/16d	20 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 23.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-2	£6-16-0

BULLION

London, March 23.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-2) £6-16-0
Silver (19 7/8d.) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 23.

3 months (7/8 p.c.) 7/8 p.c.
4 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 23. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.81 7/8) 5.82 3/8
New York on Monday (38.62) 38.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/2) 0.96 1/4
London on Milan (59.31) 59.37
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

CONGRATULATIONS FOR OUR READERS

No Task Nobler Than Helping Bihar's Helpless Millions, Says Manilal

Sjt. Manilal Kothari wires from Wadhwan under date March 23: I heartily congratulate you and the multitude of your readers, particularly the middle and poor class for raising over two lacs of rupees for the 'quake-striken Bihar. Please go ahead and carry on the great work. There is plenty of wealth in Bombay. But for my deportation under the Foreigners Act I should have immediately placed my humble services at your disposal. At present one cannot conceive of any task higher, nobler and more sacred than that of helping millions of the homeless and helpless in Bihar.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 23.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with slightly better prices, July at 53 1/8 and Oct. at 55 1/4. Demand was moderate.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 23.

Prices in the Chicago wheat market were almost at yesterdays closing rates. The undertone was steady and business moderate. May was quoted at 87 1/8, July at 87 1/4 and Sept. at 88 1/4

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 23.

Chicago oats were steady. May was quoted at 33 1/4 and July at 34 1/2. Business was moderate.

Rye was quoted at 50 3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 23.

Argentine linseed was steady with May at 12.19 i.e. one point lower than the previous closing. Business was restricted.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 22.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£235) £236 firm.
Lead (£11 1/2) £11 5/8 steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £35 1/2 to £36
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

First Market ... Continent New Crop March-April (£16 3/8) £16 3/8 sellers
Dundee March (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
Ligtning March (£17) £17

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/32) 5 1/8 buyers.
April-June (5 7/32) 5 9/32 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 3/16) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£10 15/16) £10 15/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Mar-April (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9 1/8) £8 15/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES FIRM, COALS STEADY

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Jutes ruled firm with good business resulting. Coals were steady. In the miscellaneous, India General Navigation ordy. and pref. were in strong demand at advancing rates, while Engineering issues were slightly easier due to profit taking. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. Paper 88/8; 3½ per cent. Loan 1947/50 97/11; 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 100/10; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 102/13 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 115/7 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1935 103/4; 5 per cent. Loan 1940/43 107-11 small lot; 5 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1944 108/2 small lot; 4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1948 102/2 small lots; 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 105 small lot.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa 75; Champarmukh Silghat Light 79; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 127 small lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar pref. 139.

Coals:—Amalgamated 16/12; Bengal 248 small lot; Burrakur pref. 120 cum div; Raneegunge 41/6; Standard 25/8 ex. div; Union 10/14.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 388; Auckland ordy. 220; Budge Budge ordy. 348; Cheviot 241; Delta ordy. 564; Kinnison 721; Naihati ordy. 430 small lot; New Central ordy. 399; Orient 228/8 small lot; Union ordy. 470; Waverley pref. 52.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy. Old Issue 15/6; Upper Ganges Valley Electric 10/12; Burn & Co. ordy. 225; Burn & Co. 7 per cent. pref. 120/5; Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 75/8; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 17/4; Midnapore Zemindary pref. 115; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy. 206; India General Navigation ordy. 107; India General Navigation pref. 109.

Sugar Shares:—Carew & Co., 17; Murree Brewery 186; Samastipore 10/4.

Teas:—Bateli 5/6; Phaskowa 99.

Debentures:—6½ per cent. 1933/33/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills Debentures 101.—A. P.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS SMALL ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

COMMODITIES GENERALLY STEADIER THOUGH QUIET

Wall Street Irregular At First But Firm Afterwards

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 23.

On the Stock Exchange, the volume of business was small mainly due to the continued uncertainty in America but some good features again displayed especially among industrials and certain Kaffirs. On the contrary, West Africans turned easier mainly owing to profittaking.

Commodities generally were steadier though quiet in absence of conservative news and in view of uncertainties in the American situation.

Wall Street opened irregular but firmed up in view of indications of progress in the automobile labour dispute. Anxiety still persists pending developments.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 23. 3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds were firm, but there was only a small business. Industrials generally had some good features. Minings were fairly active. Other sections were generally quiet.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/2) £80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/4) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £114 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 1/8
International Holding (dol 2 1/4) dol 2 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 6 7/8) dol 7
Musical Industries (25-3) 26-7 1/2
Princhin John (36-0) 36-0
Imperial Chemical Ord. (37-0) 36-10 1/2
Woolswarth New Ord (93-3) 93-4 1/2
Swedish Match (9-6) 9-6
Dunlop Rubber (51-4 1/2) 52-7 1/2
University Ordinary (23-9) 23-7 1/2
Ford Motors (29-10 1/2) 30-0
Cables and Wireless (£10) £10
British American Tobacco (119-4 1/2) 118-9
Camera "A" (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-1 1/2) 119-0
P and O S N Co. Defd (18-6) 18-6
Distillers (89-0) 89-0
Bradfords Dyers (14-0) 14-6
British Celonese (14-6) 14-3
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-0) 63-3
Courtanks Ordinary (53-9) 54-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-6) 12-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-6
Inter Nickels (26) 26 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £111

BOMBAY 'PHONE Co's PROGRESS

Over Rs. 19 Lakhs Of Net Profits For The Year

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Telephone Co. Ld. was held on Friday, Mr. E. J. Bunbury presiding.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1933 stated:

The net profit for the year after payment of the Debenture Stock Interest amounted to Rs. 19,41,129/10/3. To this has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year Rs. 89,697/3/2, making a total of Rs. 20,30,826/13/5, out of which the Directors have made the following appropriations to which effect has been given in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Appropriation Account sent herewith:—

To Interim Dividend Rs. 3,01,894/8, to Depreciation Fund Rs. 9,37,831, to Magneto Plant Depreciation Fund Rs. 102.069, to Bonus to Staff Rs. 65,000, to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000, total Rs. 15,06.794/8, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,24.032/5/5, out of which the Directors recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. free of income tax amounting to Rs. 4,02,526. making 7 per cent. free of income tax for the year, leaving a balance to be carried forward of Rs. 1,21,506/5/5.

The report was adopted.

The retiring directors were re-elected and dividend as recommended by the directors was approved.

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 23. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock	(£79 1/2) £79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	(£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55	(£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68	(£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58	(£105 3/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59)	(1 1/2 premium) 1 1/2 premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47	(£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-9) 28-6
Doran Tea (56-3) 56-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-3) 37-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-6) 19-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 27-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrog (62-6) 62-6
Burma Corporation (14-0) 14-0
Rio Tintos (£18) £18 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (44-0) 45-3
Rand Mines (130-0) 130-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (222-6) 223-9
Gedul (147-6) 147-6
Moddar New (65-0) 64-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (213-9) 215-0
Spring Mines (118-9) 120-0
Union Corporation (123-9) 123-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-10 1/2) 36-3
Anglo-Persian (49-4 1/2) 50-0
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle 10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Shell Transport (52-6) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£21 5/8) £21 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 23.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:

General Motors (dol 36 1/4) dol 37 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/8) dol 14 3/8
U S Steel Comman (dol 49 7/8) dol 57 1/8
United States Steel preference (unquoted) unquoted.

83 ARRESTS IN KAPURTHALA

Eleventh Day Of Hartal By Shop-keepers

KAPURTHALA, March 23.

The total number of Hindus and Sikhs arrested is 83. The hartal by the Sikh and Hindu shopkeepers continues, this being the eleventh day.

The Moslems held a mass meeting and Chaudhury Abdul Aziz declared that if any change in the Land Alienation Act was introduced as a result of the agitation by the Hindus and Sikhs, the Moslems would resort to civil disobedience.—A.P.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON IMPORTED SALT

Nizam's Govt. Sanctions Remission

HYDERABAD (Deccan) Mar. 23

Remission in customs duty on imported salt for industrial purposes has been sanctioned by the Government, who have issued rules under which concessions will be given.

These include the execution of agreements with the Commerce and Industries Departments and rules for the submission of trimonthly receipts.—A. P.

NEW TURN IN MAHALUXMI TEMPLE SUIT

High Court Appoints New Trustees And Modifies Scheme Of Management

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court announced his findings on the consent-terms referred to him by the parties in the Mahalaxmi Temple dispute.

Accordingly to the judge's decision the following five new trustees have been appointed in place of the present trustees who have agreed to resign:—

Messrs. Kalyan Dattatraya Vaidya J. P. Prof. V. G. Rao. Ramdutt Vithoba Desai, P. L. Thacker (Presidency Magistrate), and Jamnadas Meghji Vallabhdas.

In case of any vacancy arising, if the trustees disagree on the selection of the new incumbent, the matter will be decided by the Advocate General.

The suit arose out of a deadlock resulting from the composition of the present Board of Trustees, the two Gujerati and the two Deccani trustees having been ranged in opposite camps on many important questions. The Gujarati trustees charged the other trustees with mismanagement and at their instance the Advocate General had filed this suit asking for the removal of the Deccani trustees and other reliefs.

At the last hearing, the parties agreed to refer the matter to the judge as an arbitrator. But it was later thought that in a matter of charity like this, the arbitrator's award might not be considered binding, and, therefore, the judge was requested to give his findings, in his judicial capacity, on the questions referred to him by both parties.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, with Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for defendants 2 and 3, the Deccani trustees. Mr. Y. B. Rege, with Mr. Masani appeared for defendant, 4 and 5, the Gujarati trustees.

SCHEME MODIFIED.

Under the consent-terms on which the Judge gave his decision. the parties agreed to withdraw all allegations against each other, and also expressed their willingness to have the scheme modified in such a manner as the court might think fit.

Accordingly, the Judge has altered the scheme with certain additions. The new scheme provides that the present trustees would pass ordinary accounts before the Commissioner upto 1927, during which period, the accounts were kept by the original first defendant Dinkarrao, since deceased.

If any claim is to be made in respect of accounts kept by Dinkarrao, such claim should be made against Dinkarrao's heirs or estates. The costs of both parties in this suit would come out of the Temple estates.

The present trustees who are now going out are R. S. Navalkar. G. V. Velkar, Vasanji Naranji Bhimji and Tulsidas Ramdas.

WOMEN WORKERS ON STRIKE

G. K. U. Leaders Exhort Them To Stand Firm

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, March 23

The strike of the women workers in the Reeling Department of the Sir Shapurji Brocha Mills. A meeting of the strikers was held on Friday morning which was presided over by Mr. Nerkar of the G. K. U. Mr. Nimbkar, Miss Maniben Kara and Mrs. Dange addressed the strikers asking them to stand firm and ask the other workers of the mill to come out in their support. They also exhorted the strikers to join the Union and thus help to organise the women workers.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has forwarded their demands to the Manager of the mills. The Union officials are awaiting a reply to the same.

A propaganda meeting of the G. K. U. was held on Friday evening at Sewri where Messrs. Nerkar, Pendse. Karnik and Tanhu Buwa explained to the workers that the formation of the Strike Commitee was to organise for the General Strike.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the suspices of the Joint Strike Committee a mass meeting of the textile workers will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. on the Delisle Road Maidan where Com Abdul Majid, President of the B. G. K. U. will presidde and Messrs Nimbkar, Pendse, Parte Shahid, Sardesai and Bhogle will speak on the proposed Textile General Strike.

JUBBULPORE QUOTA FOR BIHAR RELIEF

JUBBULPUR, March 23.

The untiring and combined efforts of the official and non-official members of the local Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund have met further gratifying response in the shape of a further collections of Rs. 3,102-3-0. The total of collections made up to date amount to Rs. 6,379-5-3 out of which Rs. 3,850-3-3 were remitted towards the Viceroy's Fund while the rest amount was sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund.

The largest amount so far donated in aid of the Bihar Earthquake sufferers, has been from the Staff and students of Robertson Colege, Jubbulpur, who sent a sum of Rs. 1,000. towards the Viceroy's Fund.—(United Press).

SHOLAPUR STRIKE SITUATION

SHOLAPUR, March 23.

There has been a further increase in attendance in the mills to-day and the improvement is expected to iontinue.

One rase of meningitis is reported from the hospital; this is the first one known so far in the city.—A. P.

TROUBLE IN NEPAL CAPITAL

Members Of Rana Family Arrested & Deported From City

DARJEELING, Mar. 23.

Unconfirmed report from Khatmandu, the Capital of Nepal refers to dynastic trouble in the ruling family of Nepal where certain persons have been arrested and deported from the city.

These individuals, according to the report, are members of the Rana family which is Ruling Line but not in the direct line of succession.

It is alleged that they have been banished from the Capital following the discovery of activities designed to alter the order of succession to the office of the Maharaja.—(United Press).

AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA

King Zahirshah To Follow His Father's Policy

PESHAWAR, March 23.

The Persian Minister Plenipotentiary at Kabul presented his credentials to King Zahirshah at the Dilkhusa Palace and prayed for co-operation in cementing the friendly relations of the Muslim kingdoms.

King Zahirshah, in accepting the credentials, referred to his cherished desire to maintain the policy of his father and promised the full co-operation of his government in this respect.

In pursuance of the programme of reconstruction, Mir Mohamed Gulkhan, the Minister for Home Affairs, performed the opening ceremony of the new city of Balkh amidst great enthusiasm.—A.P.

DEBT TO "SAUKARS"

Important Announcement Expected

KAPURTHALA, March 23.

Inquiries in authoritative circles show that an important official announcement regarding the debts, which the agriculturists owe to "Shaukars", is likely to be made to-morrow on the return of the Maharaja from the frontier. The release of the arrested persons numbering about 50 is also likely either to-day or to-morrow.

There is no question of the change in or the amending of the Land Alienation Law. The situation here is quiet. The officials here characterise as exaggerated, the accounts about Kapurthala that have been appearing in certain sections of the press.—A.P.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1934

Judgment In "Free Press Journal" Case

Editor And Publisher To Pay Rs. 200 Fine

ACQUITTED ON TWO CHARGES

The "Free Press Journal" defamation case came to an end on Friday when Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, sentenced Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor, and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default 3 weeks' simple imprisonment on being convicted on the second charge. They were acquitted on the first and third charges.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment passed strictures on the accused for the manner in which news was spread during the riots. The Magistrate said that the accused may be a fearless journalist and anxious to spread news in the interest of the public but whether it was wise to tender apologies after committing mistakes or it was wise not to commit them by the exercise of due care and attention are questions upon which their lawyers should be left to advise them.

CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED.

The charges in respect of which the accused were charged are firstly, the publication on May 19, 1932, of a report about the find of blood-stained knives in a Khilafat Ambulance Van. Secondly, a letter written by Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha in which the complainant was described as "Big Brother beyond repair" and as a "lost Soul." Thirdly, in respect of a report of the proceedings at the citizens' Peace Committee meeting in which the complainant is alleged to have damned the Peace Committee.

Mr. Syed Hasan, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate, appeared for the complainant, Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

Published In Good Faith.

After setting out the facts of the case, the Magistrate said that it was for the complainant to show that by the imputations made by the accused it was their intention to cause him harm or that they knew or had reason to believe that such imputations would cause harm to the reputation of the complainant. The accused admitted that they published the imputations and were responsible for them, but their defence was that, these imputations were published in good faith for the public good and constituted either news 'bona fide' believed to be substantially accurate or fair comment on matters of public interest. They, therefore, claimed protection under the exceptions 3 and 9 to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

In addition, the accused pleaded that assuming the imputations contained in the first charge were defamatory, which they denied, neither the complainant in his personal capacity, nor the Khilafat Committee was the aggrieved party within the meaning of section 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Should Exercise Care.

Continuing the Magistrate discussed the evidence led by the prosecution and the defence and observed that a person should exercise such reasonable care and attention in satisfying himself of the truth and justice of his charge as an ordinary man should be expected to exercise. The accused must, therefore, stand or fall by the application of this test and, therefore, it was necessary to see whether the accused made any inquiries before they published the report about the blood-stained knives in a Khilafat Van. The accused had adduced no evidence except that of their former reporter who said that he had obtained the news from another reporter while on his rounds. The report seemed to have been published within a few hours after its receipt without any investigation as to the truth and without realising that the publication would inflame the minds of Hindoos at a time when there was so much tension between the two communities.

His Worship said that, in view of the circumstances, it was imperative that more than ordinary care and attention should have been exercised to find out what amount of truth there was in the report, which undoubtedly, contained accusations of a very serious nature, but nothing was done.

Head Of Khilafat Organisation.

It had also been contended on behalf of the accused that the complainant was neither the founder of the Khilafat Committee nor its Chief Executive Officer. Assuming that he was neither the founder nor one of its founders, it had not been disputed that he was the first President of the Khilafat Conference held at Amritsar in December, 1919.

It had also been contended on behalf of the accused that the complainant's evidence relating to the Khilafat volunteers whose conduct during riots and the existence and use of ambulance corps or the use of lorries by Muslim volunteers was self-contradictory and that the complainant had sought to give undue importance to himself.

Referring to the question of the use of ambulance cars by Muslim volunteers, the Magistrate observed that the complainant had admitted that ambulance vans had been attached to the Gowali Moholla Hospital and that Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed, a member of the Khilafat Committee, had given two private cars for carrying the wounded. But the Magistrate held that there was no evidence before him to show that the Tanzumal Volunteer Corps had been affiliated to Central Muslim Board nor that Gowli Moholla Hospital had anything to do with the Khilafat. The Magistrate was inclined to believe the evidence of the complainant on this point that several Mohollas had organised or formed Volunteer Corps for which the Khilafat Committee was not responsible.

The complainant could not have wished for a better answer as to his claim to represent the Khilafat than the one given by Mr. A.R. Mitha, who was not well disposed towards him and who spontaneously said under cross-examination that the Khilafat Party meant Shaukat Ali. Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, who was also the defence witness commenting on the report was alleged to have called the complainant the head of the Khilafat Organisation.

Constable's Story Discredited.

The Magistrate, then discussed the excesses alleged to have been committed by the Khilafat volun-

(Continued on Page 9)

MUSLIM ORPHANS OF MUZAFFARPUR

On the site of the old Muslim school and orphanage at Muzaffarpur which was demolished during the last earthquake, a new Madrasa Faiz—Am has now been opened, mainly with the help of funds raised in Bombay. The construction of the huts for the Madrasa was personally supervised by Hakim Shamsul Islam, a representative of the Bombay Muslim Relief Committee, who has now returned from his visit to the affected area.

CRIME WAVE IN DELHI

Organised Gangs Keep Police Busy

NEW DELHI, March 22.

With a steady increase in the number of thefts and robberies in Delhi, Punjab and other provinces which are believed to be the work organised by an inter-provincial gang, with a large following, the Police departments, in various provinces are working in collaboration in trying to round up the perpetrators of the crime.

ORGANISED GANGS.

Recently the Delhi Police in this connection, effected the arrest of about a dozen persons in batches. One of the persons possessed a loaded revolver and the other was found in possession of the implements of house-breaking. In one case gas poisoning was suspected, when a grown-up man was rendered unconscious and left on the banks of the Jumna. The victim on regaining consciousness the next morning found that he was relieved of his clothes and money.

200 ARRESTS.

In this connection the Punjab Police are understood to have arrested about 200 persons from various districts, and it is stated that they have sent to Delhi a large number of persons connected with the crimes committed there.

A number of persons from Delhi and Moradabad (U. P.) were called yesterday and to-day inside the jail for identification. Investigations are proceeding and a case is expected to be instituted shortly.—A.P.

Trampled To Death By Rogue Elephants

RANGOON, March 22.

Two elephant trainers have been trampled to death here by rogue elephants

Maung Pyaw a mahout and trainer went to Zayet-Bauk in the Yomas to round up four shelephants. As he approached them a rogue tusker suddenly charged from behind the trees and badly gored him with his tusks. Maung Pyaw later succumbed to his injuries.

At another grazing field Mahout Po Se was charged and killed by an elephant which belonged to him.—A. P.

Lady Willingdon visited on Friday morning the Modern High School, New Delhi, and inspected the working of the School.—United Press.

PET OF PEOPLE DIES

Monkey Given Great Funeral, Taken In Procession & Cremated!

MADRAS, March 22.

A Tirupathi correspondent says that an old monkey, the pet of the local people, died recently, and was accorded a great funeral.

The body of the monkey was taken in a procession in a decorated chair with musical honours and then cremated.—A. P.

ATTACK ON BRITISH CONSULATE

Details Now Available Of Tungan Offensive From Kashgar

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The details that are now available from Kashgar regarding the attack on the British Consulate by the Tungans which occurred about the middle of last month, show that the Tungans effected entry into the building by breaking open a side door. Almost simultaneously another group of their party advanced in excellent order with banners and trumpets across the fields below the Consulate, dispersing the Andijanis who had collected there. It was a member of the advancing party who first shot at the terrace of the Consulate where the Consul-General and the vice-Consul were sitting with one or two others. Fortunately the shot missed and both the Consul and the vice-Consul escaped unhurt.

Inside the Consulate, however, the Tungans who had gained admission, killed a chaprasi by the name of Qasimali, who was a British subject and his brother Niaz Turki.

FIVE SERVANTS KILLED.

Shortly after the Tungans who were outside the Consulate, in their hot search for the Andijanis, entered several houses and not knowing Turki, treated all as their enemies. The house of one Havildar Ghulamhusain, was entered into in like manner and he was wounded on the left shoulder. Similarly five servants of Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, who had gone to the Consulate were killed at his residence.

The Hindus in the locality had collected in the garden adjoining the Consulate which the Tungans entered but they left the Hindus alone.

All night long, sniping continued on the Consulate as a result of which Dr. Schmidt was slightly injured along with a chaprasi. The next morning when the news of the attack spread, Dr. Anderson of the Swedish Consulate and Dr. Ossipoff, medical officer to the Russian Legation, came to the Consulate and rendered medical help to the injured persons. The party on their way say that many unarmed Turkis had been slaughtered by the Tungans though they were not molested themselves.—A.P.

MORE POLICE FOR VILLAGES

Kashmir Durbar On "Conduct Of Muslim Inhabitants"

JAMMU, March 23.

His Highness the Maharja-in-Council has declared the villages of Domal, Jand, Naloj, Lachmenpore, Pandora, Naliaran, Fatehpore and Jhodal in Tesil Mirpur and the villages of Sattoowali and Fattoo Chak within the Ranbirsinghpura police to be placed where it is expedient to increase the number of police by reason of the conduct of the Muslim inhabitants of these villages under Section 15(1) of the Police Regulation No. II of 1983.

It shall be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police or any subordinate officer nominated by him in writing not lower in rank than a Superintendent of Police to employ any police force in addition to the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in the above area. This proviamation shall remain in force for a period of six months.—(United Press).

FATAL MOTOR BUS ACCIDENT

One Killed And Several Injured On Ahmedabad Cambay Road

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

A fatal motor bus accident resulting in death of one and serious injuries to many others occurred on Ahmedabad Cambay Road.

It appears that a motor bus plying between Ahmedabad and Cambay was returning from the latter place when it dashed against a tree and turned turtle throwing away all the occupants.

The driver was also seriously injured.—(United Press).

VOLKART BROS.' MUNIFICENCE

LAHORE, March 23.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the well-wnown Swiss Firm, who have also an office here in Lahore have contributed through their London Office £1,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Earthquake Fund. They had already contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Viceroy's Fund.—(United Press).

"Prestige Of Congressmen Will Not Suffer"

Co-operate With Bihar Govt. As Humanitarians, Appeals Gandhiji

PATNA (By Mail)

The following is the authorised amplified version of the speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi on Sunday last at the first meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee as reconstituted on All-India basis, in suport of the resolution "tendering respectful co-operation to the Government in the prosecution of the common object of relieving the unparalleled distress that has overtaken Bihar."

CASE FOR CO-OPERATION

"I must tell you that this resolution has been drafted by me. The auhor of non-co-operative as I am, I have recommend co-operation in the task before us without the slightest hesitation. On the very first occasion when I spoke on the earthquake disaster in Tinnevelly I said that such a catastrophe imperatively demanded the co-operation of India as a whole and that we must offer our co-operation to Government. The whole country has evinced its sympathy with Bihar in its unforseen affliction, and it would be highly improper to make any distinction between the various agencies that are out to assist Bihar to stand on its legs again.

EARTHQUAQE'S TOLL

When a death occurs, we forget all dissensions for the moment, apply ourselves to the reverential performance of the last rites and follow the bier as a mark of respect. But thousands have died in Bihar and many cities and villages have razed to the ground. The earthquake has taken a toll of about 25,000 lives according to our records, while the Government figure is about 10,000. Whatever may be the correct figure the need of the hour undoubtedly is that we should try our utmost to succour the distressed people of Bihar, and while doing so to put all distinctions out of the account. The disaster is so tremendous that the wounds it has inflicted cannot be healed by the mere collection and distribution of funds; it is only the conciousness of the world's sympathy that can carry comfort to the lacerated hearts of the sufferers.

IN FACE OF CALAMITY

Let us in the face of this calamity, forget the distinction between Hindus and Mussalmans as well as between Indians and Englishmen. And the same principle should impel us to co-operation between the Government and the people and therefore it is our duty to offer our respectful co-operation to Government in the prosecution of the common object. The Government has a number of experts and has control over lands and other facilities; while our resources are insignificant in these respects. In such circumstances it would be impossible to make the best use of the funds at our disposal in the absence of co-operation between Government and ourselves, and I am certain that Government would equally fail to render full assistance to the sufferers without the wholehearted co-operation of the people. Let us not be afraid of the bogey that we would be strengthening the hands of the Government by our co-operation if the Government has an accession of strength through the common attempt to succour the distressed, it is entitled to it. We are offering to co-operate with a view to the protection and relief of the people, and not to their injury.

AT MOTIHARI

I have been to Motihari, where I met and learnt a good deal from the representatives of a number of relief organisations as well as two Government officers. The latter showed me the plans of new houses in contemplation and explained to me how Government was going to help with the result that I had a clearer idea of the scope of our activities. I also met some members of the middle classes whose problem is so much more difficult of solution and who could not receive the assistance they require without co-operation between the Government and the people

"IMAGINARY FEAR"

"If the Congressman fears that the prestige of the Congress will suffer through such co-operation, I (submit) that the fear is purely imaginary. The thing is that we are going to work not as Congressmen but as humanitarians. The question, therefore, of Congress prestige being enhanced or diminished does not arise. The prestige of the Congress must depend upon Congressmen's purity and capacity for service. We do not cease to be Congressmen because we co-operate with the Government in a humane task. Has Rajendra Babu ceased to be a Congressman? Or have I ceased to be one because I am sponsoring this resolution?

SINFUL

It would be sinful on our part to import any other extraneous considerations into the all important question of alleviating human suffering. When in Champaran I did not need to name and did not name the Congress even once. The country has contributed over 20 lakhs of rupees to-day at Rajendra Babu's call. The people know Rajendra Babu alone and rely upon his sincerity. They remember the great sacrifices he has made for the country. It is now our duty to ensure that these funds areu utilised in the purest possible way. It was with this end in view that Rajendra Babu constituted a mixed committee, and wrote to Government offering his co-operation.

FOR SAKE OF MILLIONS

I would therefore adjure Congressmen to decide in the first instance whether or not we should take up this task of reconstructing Bihar. If yes, we ought to sincerely co-operate with all workers in the field, including Government. And we should do so whole-heartedly. In prosecuting the common object, we must forget non-co-operation, or else leave Bihar relief severely alone. Therefore, if you adopt this resolution you must adopt it in all sincerity on its merits, not for my sake but certainly for the sake of the millions who are in distress and expect your help. The servant must think only of his master, and the millions of afflicted people are our masters to-day.

OPEN FOR CRITICISM

"Of course the resolution must not be supposed to imply that we may not criticise the Government where, in our opinion, its policy is wrong or measures inadequate.

"Finally, not as President but as an old fellow-worker and servant, I would request you, if possible, not to raise discussion on this resolution."—(United Press).

BOMBAY SOCIETIES CONGRATULATED

(From A Correspondent)

PATNA, March 23.

Pandit Malaviya who visited the cattle camps congratulates the Bombay societies donors for the noblest relief to mother cows thousands of whom are saved. He discussed the scheme with Mr. Mankar.

Mr. Manker's arrangements will save thousands of dumb cattle whose condition is much worse in Bihar than elsewhere and trusts that the Bombay committee will continue their help.

Malaviyaji is very anxious for the cows in Bihar, and spent most of his time in discussing their relief. Hs fervently appeals to Bombay to send a lakh of rupees to save each of the cots.

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